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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## S. L. P. FLASHES

### CAST ON NOTEWORTHY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

**Class Government Is Private Property Rule—Law-Abiding Pressed Steel Car Company—Gompers Falling from Grace in Europe—The Socialist Party a Swindling Affair.**

Class government isn't private property government? It isn't! Just look at the government of Persia. The ex-Shah has been put into the receiver's hands, just as any railroad, or other business in distress. The receivers are Russia and Great Britain. They are to furnish the ex-Shah \$36,000 a year—and they are to run the Persian business. Meanwhile Persian visionaries, just like American visionaries, will flatter themselves and will be allowed to flatter themselves with the idea that they are "IT," while, in fact, they are "IT" no more than the scrubwoman is "IT" in a banking establishment.

The Girondo, France, "Le Cri du Peuple" ("The People's Cry") contributes the following satirical remark to the comments on the ex-Anarchist Briand's Premiership:

"When the Radicals complain of not being represented in sufficient numbers upon his cabinet, M. Briand gently answers: 'What are you complaining about? You think there are too many Socialists in my cabinet? You must be joking. Viviani is only very little of a Socialist; Millerand never was any; and as to myself, I have no opinion of my own: I'm a lawyer and have now changed sides.'"

The Berlin "Vorwaerts" of August 19 cites the fact that the revisionist Edward Bernstein has become a regular contributor to several bourgeois and sensational papers, and observes: "We leave this conduct for the comrades to pass judgment upon." How different the standard of party ethics in the German Social Democracy and the so-called Socialist party of America! In Germany such conduct as Bernstein's is frowned upon; in the so-called Socialist party the same conduct, in intensified degree, is the regulation thing, and is looked upon admiringly as evidence of "cleverness." The difference in standards tells the difference in principle. The German Social Democracy pursues an ideal: there graft is desertion. The so-called Socialist party, owned as it is by its private concerns, pursues graft: with it the ideal is "fanaticism," "impossibilism," "sectism."

Things are moving in Alaska. The Alaska Mines Security Company, "organized with \$2,500,000 capital," has been placed in a receiver's hand. The road to the Trust is via a receivership. The road beyond, and before reaching the main Trust station, is strewn with the carcasses of the smoked-out stockholders. Alaska will "get there" without a doubt.

The performances inside the stockade of the McKees Rock Pressed Steel Car Company are a veritable outburst of stars from the capitalist rocket:—men inveigled thither under false pretences; men made to work without pay; men locked up in the "box car" if they ask "impudent" questions; men made to work long hours, and beaten if they don't; "take-offs" squeezed out of the employees; etc., etc.—If this is not "Law and Order" what is?

Commenting on Gompers's utterances in Berlin, the Stuttgart, Ger., "Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" makes these pointed observations: "Mr. Gompers is reported to have said: 'About America I can say with pleasure that, despite the frightful crisis, the Labor organizations have succeeded to keep up wages at the old standard.' Other people, who also know a thing or two on the matter, say the opposite. For instance, in the American steel industry drastic cut-downs have taken place." Times have changed. Europe is "on to" Gompers and Gompersism.

In Carlisle, Ind., the wife of the Superintendent of the Coal and Clay Company was shot and nearly killed by the American miners out of resentment against her husband who, they thought, contemplated employing foreign miners. These American miners are legitimate products of Mr. Robert Hunter and his so-called Socialist party who would restrict the immigration of the "backward races."

Raise the issue of "backward races" and each race in America is up against all and all against each.

A Los Angeles correspondent in the San Francisco "Organized Labor" of August 7, who signs himself Ross Moore consumes a column in the enumeration of the acts of corruption that the so-called Socialist party is guilty of. With one exception all the counts in the indictment are known to this office to be correct. The one exception which is news to this office runs as follows: "In the State of California prominent Socialist party members went to Sacramento in 1900, S.WORE they were members of the S. L. P. in order to keep the latter off the ballot, then endorsed the Social Democratic party."—Not at all an incredible thing. A similar thing was tried in this State. Under the attorneyship of Mr. Morris Hilquit, no less than thirty-one affidavits were presented to the courts SWEARING to the correctness of another affidavit WHICH DID NOT EXIST. The swindle was discovered in time, and the Party preserved its name.

Moved by the praiseworthy desire of proving that the political machine of capitalist society is there mainly to grind mainly class laws—laws in the interest of the capitalist class, the legislators of this State enacted 34 laws the spirit of which may be judged from the following that heads the list—a law making "joy" riding a larceny: he who borrows an automobile without the consent of the owner is now made guilty of larceny. Borrow a workman's kit of tools, that's fun; let him borrow your automobile, that's theft.

Not out of cruelty, but purely out of the scientific spirit to furnish specimens for observations in psychiatry, the below whimper—emitted by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," of September 3rd, in consequence of some recent experiments performed upon its Kangaroo circulation by The People with certain anti-toxins newly arrived from Germany—is here published and framed:

.....  
—Dan De Leon, who, as late as after the sessions of the Amsterdam Congress, characterized the German party as a flock of unthinking sheep, without a spark left in it of the revolutionary spirit, is suddenly and brightly delighted at the tendency and posture of the German Social Democracy. But we do not even get ruffled over the occurrence.  
.....

What's this!! Secession in the gently harmonious and harmoniously gentle Socialist party!!! And secession, at that, to the tune of "Down with Autocracy!!!" The Seattle, Wash., "Socialist" of last August 28 sets up its standard in defiance of the S. P. National Executive; in defiance of the precious National Secretary Barnes; and in defiance of the whole S. P. itself, whom the paper characterizes contemptuously as "the middle class thing called the Socialist party of the United States."—For once the sceptic is confuted. Can there any good thing come out of the Nazareth of the Seattle "Socialist"? Evidently the miracle was possible.

"Then came the crash [in Kansas]. Special trains carried away the thousands who fled like rats from a sinking ship. As the population shrank, so shrank land values," writes a Western publicist. Time was when the Socialist was thought fit for the pillory when he maintained that society, not individual "ability," created land values. It seems the wall of the stung speculator is stronger than the gag of anti-Socialist prejudice.

Cassius asked, in the name of all his gods at once, upon what meat did Caesar feed that he was grown so great? The sober population of New York—to whom cards have been mailed on which a "Committee of Public Safety" informs it that the said Committee are going to put a ticket in the field founded on the issue of the Traction Graft, and declaring that "ALL political parties and the ENTIRE public press are muzzled in advance"—the sober population of New York, that received these cards, is asking, in the name of all the Bacchuses at once, upon what brew does that "Committee of Public Safety," with its irresponsible Luther S. Bedford at its head, run into delirium tremens?

The proposed gathering of 400 Democratic doctors at Saratoga, around the

## THE NORTH POLE REACHED!

With one single exception—Rear-Admiral Melville, who believes Cook mistaken—the scientific world, geographical societies, and experts in Polar expeditions agree in believing that on April 21, 1908, the boreal center was finally pierced, a flag-pole planted, and the flag raised at the North Pole.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the distinguished achiever of the feat, describing his sentiments on the spot of his conquest, tells how the joy at his success was chilled as he looked around, and the exclamation escaped him: "What a cheerless spot to have aroused the ambition of man for so many ages!"

There is another Pole that has aroused the ambition of man for ages—a Pole that the mind of man, piercing into the Future, conceived variously, according

bed of the sick Democratic party, portends the assured death of the patient, rather than the prospect of its "revivification." On the same principle that the prisoner who hires a dozen lawyers to defend him is surely guilty, the carcass of the patient that calls for 400 physicians to "revivify" him must have entered the decomposition stage. The issue in the land is now no longer "reform," it is "revolution." At such epochs, types and not middleways, extremes and not compromise are called upon the stage—Capitalism, or Socialism—only that—nothing more, and nothing less.

A Mr. Robinson, Gompers's fit representative in this city, is saying that in Europe, where there is a "hopeless outcast class," Socialism can find a footing; but that in America, where there is no such class, Socialism is not needed. In other words no measures should be taken in America to prevent that "hopeless outcast class" from being generated here. A few lessons in elemental history are badly needed by the Robinsonian mind.

While howling dervish Benjaminum Hanford is howling-dervishly howling for funds to flow into the bottomless pit of "The Call," the organs of the Socialist Labor Party are engaged, as appears in this issue, in collecting and promoting the collection of funds for the support of the great historic drama that is now being enacted on the Scandinavian peninsula—the great Swedish strike. 'Tis one of the "differences" that distinguish the two parties. Different purposes dictate different conduct. Graft swallows: the Ideal radiates.

There is much truth in the statement given out by the Bureau of Municipal Research in the matter of school accommodations that "had one hundred millions been voted in 1908 there would have been no more sittings." This is undoubtedly true. Graft would have swallowed up the bulk of the "hundred millions." As it is, the appropriations being far below that "hundred millions," both the grafters and the school children suffer.

The stockholders of the Spokane, Wash., "Evening Chronicle" should appoint a Special Proof-Reader for their paper, furnish him with a stout blue pencil, and clothe him with authority to use it firmly. Into the same article, in which the paper hails the opening of the Coeur d'Alene reservation to purchasers, a paragraph slips stating that "it would be impossible for a poor man to borrow sufficient money to make the initial payment, as the land could not be hypothecated as security for the loan before final proof." In other words, the opening of the reservation is a sort of Single Tax, that is, in its effect. It opens the land only to those already rich. That blue-pencil is badly needed on the Spokane "Evening Chronicle."

In the Pantheon of Political and Civic Purity there should be quickly chiseled out a niche for a statue of E. H. Outerbridge, the chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, who is seeking to furnish New York with a "clean Mayor." Mr. Outerbridge lets it be known that he would not touch with a pair of tongs anyone whom Tammany may nominate, or who may condescend to be nominated by Tammany. Quite clearly the Outerbridge subway combine refuses to divvy with the subway combine that secured the political attorneyship of Tammany.

to the degree of firmness of the ground on which he stood—a Pole that grew in distinctness in the measure that the ground upon which the explorer's foot could plant itself gained in firmness—a Pole that, finally, the ground upon which the explorer took his stand having acquired all the needed solidity, burst forth upon his ken with a millionfold the brilliancy of the Northern Aurora—a Pole that also has demanded the sacrifice of unnumbered lives; in the reaching of which also unnumbered expeditions have been wrecked; but the fascination of which also conjured up ever renewed endeavor—a Pole that will be reached as certain as the Pole that Dr. Cook has just reached—the Pole of the Socialist Republic.

Great is the achievement of Dr. Cook. A far greater achievement is in store for our generation—the achievement that will be commemorated by the unfurling of the International Flag of the Republic of Labor, the Flag under whose folds no slave shall bend the back; and man in all his worthiness, woman in all her dignity, childhood in all its sportiveness, will, for the first time, taste the Joy of Life.

On the approaching day, when that Flag shall be unfurled, no sad reflections, like Dr. Cook's, will there be to chill the joy of the conquest; no sad exclamation, like his, will be wrung from the human breast. The exclamation that will greet the Flag of human emancipation will be: "How justly did the lofty goal arouse the ambition of man for so many ages!"

## LECTURES GOMPERS

### AUSTRIAN UNION DELEGATE HANDLES SAMMY WITHOUT GLOVES.

**Vice-President of Civic Federation Gets Proper "Welcome" at International Trade Union Congress—His Ambiguity Runs up Against Men of Directness.**

Paris, September 3.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was bitterly attacked at the international congress of trade unions which was held here on Aug. 30 and 31. He was assailed for saying that one obstacle in the way of affiliation of the American Federation with the European unions was the feeling that antagonism existed in Europe toward American trades unionism. Moreover, it was feared that the American workmen might be compelled to subordinate their policies to those of men knowing little or nothing about American industrial conditions and problems.

The proposition he made was the organization of an international federation of workmen, which, while not affecting the independence of the workmen of the respective countries, would "defend the rights and interests of all, and create international fraternity and solidarity."

Huebers, an Austrian delegate, went for Gompers. "He tells us," said this delegate, "that he does not come officially to share our labors. Nevertheless he gives us advice. We are not children; we do not want lessons from America on how to carry on our business. He relates stories to us. We have something better to do than listen to them."

Huebers said he did not believe that all American workers thought as Gompers did and some day his (Gompers's) co-citizens would tell him that he was wrong. Huebers concluded by declaring that he was certain that American workmen would be happy to affiliate themselves with the international federation.

After several other speeches on this subject Gompers stated that at the next congress of the American unions he would submit definitely the question as to whether or not the Americans wished to affiliate with the international federation.

M. Legien, the International Secretary, said Mr. Gompers was a guest, but intimated very pointedly that it was about time the "guest" actively associate American unions with the International. Gompers himself explained that "for the present, he was merely an auditor, but was ready to give his opinions."

Gompers, in his European "studies" must by this time have learned that he is up against people who think straight and talk plain. When they are told that on the side of the world-wide human aspiration after international fraternity and unity, he is with them, but owing to their ignorance of American labor conditions and their temperamental differences, he has no authority for effecting a combination with them, they smell humbug, and say so with a directness that to Sammy must be very disconcerting. As one of them remarked: "We thank you for your opinions; but we do not need them."

Another delegate intimated that "Gompers is merely on a voyage of discovery." Sammy will discover that the European labor movement is not to be Civic Federatized.

Let no day pass without trying to get one man started on the road to the Socialist Republic.

### ARREST S. L. P. MAN.

**W. H. Carroll Locked up and Fined in Pittsburgh.**

Pittsburg, Aug. 28.—Some few business people of this city, not liking the message of the Socialist Labor Party to reach the ears of the working people, tried to have our organization prevented from holding open air agitation, and as a consequence I was arrested on Thursday and fined \$3 next day in the magistrate's court for "disorderly conduct." My "disorderly conduct" consists in saying some things which the aforesaid business people didn't wish to hear.

The truth is that the proceedings against me were most outrageous, and if disorderly conduct is to be charged to anyone, it is chargeable to my prosecutors. The police say that the business men objected to my meetings. On the witness stand, one of these men, a saloon-keeper, said that I ought to be run out of the country. That's how this law-abiding gentleman would respect the law. Another complainant, a Mrs. Dunn, said that I condemned the police force for protecting houses of ill fame, and that I was opposed to religion. For that reason I should be shut up. Yet Mrs. Dunn's son, who is a street car conductor, admitted that I was telling the crowd that the working people were not getting a fair show.

The police tried to prevent me from holding meetings last week. On Friday, August 20, they twice ordered me to stop speaking. I refused each time, and the audience supported me in standing for my rights. The police backed off.

This Thursday, however, they played a different game. I was addressing a large crowd when the police lieutenant stepped up and said he would like to see my permit. I handed it to him for his inspection, and he thereupon pocketed it. He then told me to see the inspector at the station house, which was about ten minutes' walk from where I was speaking. I left for his office, and while I was gone the police rushed the crowd. It was a plain case of trying to break up my meeting.

At headquarters I was told that the inspector had gone to my meeting, so I immediately returned. Only a few of the crowd were left, but I started in again and soon had a crowd of 200. Then two new officers bobbed up and asked for my permit. They were informed that the lieutenant had it in his pocket, and that we were now holding the meeting according to our constitutional rights. They disappeared but soon returned with reinforcements and the lieutenant and placed me under arrest.

After they had put me in a cell the inspector began questioning me, and he wanted to know if I had been talking about the McKees Rocks strike. Then he seemed to think I had done wrong in selling literature because I had no license. Thus there seemed to be a jumping from one pretext to another—"disorderly conduct," denouncing the police, speaking about the steel strike, peddling books without paying a fee. It is easily seen that the real purpose is to gag the Socialist Labor Party.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

### GOMPERS SPOUTS.

**Doesn't Like Revolutionary Tone of French Unions.**

Paris, France, Sept. 5.—The one thing which the International Labor Conference held here last week did, and which it will go down in history for, was to reveal and throw into striking contrast the reactionary, supine spirit of the American craft unions as compared with the European trade union organizations, which are in the main, far more worked as fraternally as possible with the delegates from the American Federation of Labor, but it was clear that they had little in common.

After the close of the conference, Samuel Gompers, who was made the most prominent figure of the conference, ponderously delivered himself of his "impressions." While the representative of the American Federation of Labor would not say anything in the way of criticism of French methods, he "regretted" the "anarchistic" leadership under which it had fallen. Gompers has been on this trip to England, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland.

"I've seen the workman in Europe not only in his conferences but in his home and shop, and heard from him his problems, hopes, and fears," quoth Gompers. "The trade union movement, the strength of which we Americans are unaware of, is especially in England, Germany, and France, highly organized."

"No, I must admit their methods are not quite ours. I don't wish to criticize, but it is, of course, a fact that their aims and the spirit which actuates them are different from ours. They lack the continuity of persistent purpose that marks the strength of American workmen. They show magnificent enthusiasm, are splendid fighters, but their efforts are not so well planned and persisted in."

"We can't understand or sympathize with their anti-political scruples. They refuse to ask Government aid in their fight, taking the ground that it is a plutocrat's Government. It is not for me to say that this position is academic and unfruitful. Certainly it is unnecessary in the United States. There it means to gain our way little by little—ever so little. It seems strange to our French colleagues that we are willing to struggle for so long and desperately for a mere half hour here, a mere dime a day there. We remember that thirty minutes multiply into golden hours for recreation, reading, and strengthening the mind and body or workmen for the next struggle; that dime means a little more nutriment for life, a few months more of school for the son, and help to build up a stronger and better educated generation to take our places in the fight for the advancement of human happiness."

"It is quite clear, continued Sammy, 'that the French labor movement is avowedly anarchistic. The conference just closed was chiefly occupied by the effort of the French delegates to bring up for discussion their two principles of anti-militarism and direct action. The first consists of a denunciation of the army and flag. It would do away with national boundaries and unfurl one flag—the red—typifying the common blood of all men. The second consists of a refusal to ask or accept from Parliament any aid or amelioration, but to take possession of the Government after having overthrown all order through a general strike."

"These ideas the conference repeatedly refused to allow discussed. The Americans, English, and Germans voted solidly against such a discussion on the ground that the conference was not political. The French delegates announced their purpose to propose the discussion at every international conference until successful."

"I hope, at all events, that he have come to understand one another better," said Gompers. "Next week I go to Ipswich as a fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. I have much to do in Europe yet, but must sail for home this month somehow. You see the Supreme Court is to hand down a decision in which I am interested. (The appeal from the conviction for contempt of court.) I want to be in the country and ready to go to jail if I have to."

### 25,000 MAY STRIKE.

New Bedford, Mass., September 4.—A general strike of the 25,000 cotton mill operatives in this city is threatened as a result of the refusal of the manufacturers to restore the ten per cent cut in wages made in March, 1908. The mill owners refused to grant an increase.

## THE SPANISH STRIKE

**ITS CAUSE, THE FORCES BEHIND AND AGAINST IT.**

**Effect of the Anti-Militarist Resolution of the Stuttgart Socialist International Congress—Governmental Lawlessness—Religious Bigotry Invoked for the War—Reasons for Popular Hatred of Clergy—Press Censorship Suppresses Facts.**

Barcelona, Madrid, August 15.—The press censorship, still in force, prevents the outside world from knowing what is going on in Spain, and what is at bottom and back of all the trouble. So important is all this that the Government has suppressed all the labor papers in this province of Catalonia, and most of the liberal papers throughout the land. The Government is anxious that not a drop of the real truth leak out.

Since the anti-militarist resolutions, adopted by the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress in 1907, an active agitation propaganda was set on foot by the Labor and Socialist forces of this country. At least 300 public meetings were held since that date against war, both upon the humanitarian and the economic ground, and very many more meetings were being planned in view of the enthusiastic reception that the anti-war propagandists were receiving everywhere. The Spanish Morocco expedition of conquest, with railroad and other such interests as the breath in its nostrils, happened then to be undertaken by the Government. Immediately, of course, the Socialist and Labor press of Spain took up the subject, and combated the proposed expedition with energetic articles exposing the inhuman and covetous schemes that prompted the expedition. These articles gained the sympathy of the republican and democratic elements of the country, and they joined the Socialist and Labor agitation against the Morocco expedition.

This was the signal for the Government to enter upon the path of lawlessness that it has been traveling ever since. Alarmed at the spread of the sentiment against the Morocco expedition, the Government began, in utter violation of all constitutional rights, to suppress and then confiscate one paper after another that opposed the war against Morocco. From that the Government proceeded to forbid, and then to break up public meetings that did not suit it. All this happened before the state of siege was declared; accordingly, before the constitutional rights of a free press and free assemblage were suspended; and before any "outrages" were committed. The fact has come out that these confiscations and breaking up of meetings were decided upon as early as July 23, that is, four days before the announcement was officially made that the constitutional rights were suspended. Thus, the Government which has been parading as the "Guardian of Law" set the example of lawlessness, and pursued it in manifold ways.

These moves were all intended to incite the people to some overt act that might give a pretext for a massacre. The people kept cool, and the Spanish Socialist party, undeterred by the Government's conduct, but firmly pursuing its course, decided, upon the suggestion of the Labor Federation of Catalonia, to answer the lawless methods of the Government with the dignified and resolute call for a general strike. August the 2nd was the date fixed for the strike to start. This move the Government replied to with redoubled acts of lawlessness. It forbade all circulars announcing the strike, and seized and destroyed all that it could. It was straining its efforts to prevent the strike from coming off. Perceiving this, the working class of Catalonia pushed forward the date for the general strike to begin. Instead of August 2, work was stopped on July 26, and the stoppage took complete effect in all the four districts of Catalonia. What happened thereupon is pretty well known. The reserves that were being hurried to the seat of war in Africa could not progress by reason of the stoppage of the trains; the reserves gladly allowed themselves to be disarmed; the regulars in many instances refused to fire; and the revolt became general in Barcelona, the republican bourgeois and free-thinkers joining. The participation of the latter element accounts somewhat for the manifestations that took

(Continued on page 2)



# THE GREAT STRIKE IN SWEDEN

**SPLENDID SOLIDARITY GAINS ONE POINT FOR STRIKERS—EXCELLENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT RENDERED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS HERE—SWEDISH LABOR PAPERS VIVIDLY DESCRIBE SITUATION.**

The great general strike of the workmen of Sweden continues with unabated vigor, despite the announcements in last Saturday's capitalist papers that the Labor Federation had decided to call it off on September 6. Work is to be resumed September 6 between the workers and the employers not attached to the employers' association. But the battle will still be carried on by over half of the 300,000 strikers who first struck.

The settlement just made is regarded as a distinct gain for the workmen. It is pointed out that it is the opening breach in the employers' ranks, all of whom had pledged themselves not to yield to the workers.

A cablegram received September 4 by "Arbetaren," the Swedish Socialist Labor paper here, explains the latest developments in the situation at Sweden. The despatch was sent by the national president of the trade unions. Following is the message.

Stockholm, September 4, 1909. "Arbetaren, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. The gigantic struggle is still on, but with changed conditions. Work is to be resumed September 6 only with those employers who do not belong to the Employers' Association. Against these latter the struggle will continue, involving 125,000 workers. The battle is now consequently directed against those employers who declared the lockouts. With continued economic support this gigantic struggle must be carried on until a satisfactory settlement is established.

"Landsekreteriet, Herman Lindquist."

John Sandgren, one of the strikers' representatives to this country stated last week that the settlement just effected is mostly between such bosses which were not affiliated with the employers' association, and unorganized men. Although these men are classed as unorganized they have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the national trade unions, and their returning to work was granted by the administration of the strikers.

"The significance of this event," said Sandgren, "is in the fact that it constitutes the first break in the employers' ranks. The battle is now on between the organized workmen and the organized masters, and this struggle will most likely go on for a long time. The situation is intensified by this fact. It becomes all the more important and necessary now to supply the strikers with funds and we confidently hope that all the labor organizations here will liberally contribute."

"My reception everywhere exceeds all bounds of expectation," declared later John Sandgren, the Swedish strikers' delegate to this country, in conversation with a Daily People representative. "Everywhere I go, I find the workers in fullest sympathy with the cause of their fellow workmen of Sweden, and they contribute freely of all that they have."

"Of course," continued Sandgren, "the money is important. But it is only a feather in the balance compared with the tremendous agitator work that is being accomplished for international solidarity. I believe great prejudices against the workers of other lands will be wiped out as a result of this agitation."

Sandgren says that as all moneys are sent direct to the Landsekreteriat in Stockholm, he has no means of knowing just how much money is being sent, but he declares it is "just pouring in." The Ladies' Custom Shoemakers, for instance, voted \$300. A Swedish member of the body, meaning to be modest, moved to donate \$200. This was at once amended to \$300 by an American member, and the latter figure was the one decided upon.

Saturday evening, at an entertainment held by the Nepakarat, the Socialist Labor Party's official Hungarian organ, Sandgren was given the floor. He met with instant response, and it was resolved forthwith to organize a movement to help him in his work of stirring up funds and sympathy.

Sunday was a busy day for Sandgren. Early in the day he called on the Bakers' and Confectioners' tri-state convention now in session on 84th street, and addressed them briefly on his cause. The delegates at once raised \$25 personally, and a resolution was adopted pledging the organization to do all in its power to help the strike to victory.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn was also visited Sunday. Resolutions of sympathy were passed, and Sandgren was given credentials and information to enable him to visit all affiliated locals. So impressed was the central body with the duty of aiding their Swedish brothers that they drew out the last \$25 in

their treasury to send to Sweden.

A German picnic in the Bronx and a Labor Day dinner at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum proved equally fruitful of encouraging results.

On Sept. 6 Sandgren visited the Women's Trade Union League at 43 East 22nd street. "Their faces shone with enthusiasm when I told them of the valiant struggles of the women in Sweden," said Sandgren. "I described to them how the strikers wives, mothers and sisters were heroically going barefooted and with kerchiefs for headgear, to help the men to success. I told them that the 10,000 women strikers were among the most stalwart militants we had and when I told them that we were all Socialists over there, their enthusiasm broke all bounds. I never expected such an outburst." The mention of the Swedish women's paper, "Morning Breeze," also provoked great applause.

Monday night the Journeymen Tailors and the Hebrew Trades were called upon. Local 1011 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, has already voted \$15 to the strike. Word from Stamford, Conn., tells of a \$50 contribution in that place. As Sandgren says, the "collections are streaming in from all over the country, even from the Pacific Coast; but the most heartening thing about it all is the deep and widespread enthusiasm and moral support the great strike is receiving. With the American working class behind us, our chances are bright," he concluded.

The raising of funds here to aid the Swedish strikers is proceeding with enthusiasm. The Scandinavian Aid Committee of Lynn, Mass., have raised \$650, and on August 31 Local 309, Carpenters and Joiners, of New York contributed \$200. Several unions have sent messages of good cheer to the strikers and urge "no surrender." Elsewhere throughout the country goodly sums are being gathered. The Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation and its organ, "Arbetaren," have collected to date \$1,600.

Last week C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren received the following despatch:

"Stockholm, Sweden, August 31.—In their heroic struggle for the right to organize, the Swedish working class has now conducted its general strike for four weeks.

"Hitherto the government has remained passive, but now it and society outside of the workers, have openly turned against the strikers. Reckless lies are being circulated against the working class.

"In spite of this, in spite of threatening hunger, in spite of all that the ruling class may do, we are determined to stick it out. The situation remains unchanged and unbroken ranks of workmen confront the employers.

"The class spirit is strong, and the strikers are determined on 'no surrender,' up to the last ditch.

"We are cheered and sustained by what the workmen of all European countries are doing to aid us. They are devoted to our cause, and support it magnificently.

"Looking to America, we are counting on the sympathy of our class brothers there. We DARE to count on their powerful economic assistance which is now necessary for us in our struggle.

"Landsekreteriet, Herman Lindqvist, Ernst Soederberg."

The below interesting news notes are taken from the Swedish journal "Svaret" (The Answer) of August 25. "Svaret" is published in Stockholm and is the only publication allowed to appear by the typographical union. It is the official organ of the national organization of workmen. It will be seen that an excellent spirit prevails and that the strikers are putting up a solid front to the employers.

"Svaret" publishes the following:

The Swedish general strike committee has issued a proclamation of a general rent strike on October 1, when quarterly rents fall due. This is calculated to touch a very tender spot in the hearts of all mortgage holders. It will probably be impossible to find hands willing to assist in a mass ejection.

The treasury of the typographical union was to have been sequestered the other day for damages to the amount of 52,000 kroner, adjudged to newspapers. The sequestrators found only about one half a dollar. The types had saved in time what little funds were on hand.

Labor organizations are growing apace, there being a general awakening

among those still unorganized.

Sympathies are coming from the most unexpected places. A minister of the state-church sends in 200 kroner and his best regards.

On the 24th of August considerable contributions were received from regiments of militia and from the standing army, as well as from some of the battleships. All accompany their contributions with cheering messages to the strikers never to surrender.

Desperate efforts are being made to induce typographical workers to return to work but without any success whatsoever.

Workers buy in their own co-operative stores and this makes the corner grocer cry.

Mass meetings all over the country.

Mr. Tham, one of the industrial lords of Sweden, wanted a new coat badly, and fabulous prices were offered the starving tailors to furnish the wealthy nobleman with his attire. But Mr. Tham could not get his coat made in Sweden. Now the tailors in London, England, are busying their needles on Mr. Tham's coat.

From all Europe come numerous messages of cheer calling upon Swedes never to surrender.

Yellow unions (9,000 members) broken up. Their officers have ordered the men to go back to work, but most of them refused to obey.

The following is a translation of a letter sent to the Danish "Social-Demokraten" from Stockholm and gives a good idea of the spirit which animates the workers as well as their capitalist masters and their hired scribblers.

Stockholm, August 9.

The street car-rails are rusting. They are as red and covered with street dirt, as if they never had been used. On the streets no vehicle is to be seen outside of the pushcarts, on which the travelers transport their baggage and weak ladies. The meat served in the restaurants, is beginning to be "touched" (to smell), and the bread is cracking with dryness. The travellers are turning and twisting the famous Swedish meal with a sullen expression, and wash it down with "sugardrinks" (sucker-drink).

But there are hardly any more travelers left. The hotels are half empty, the amusement places entirely deserted and the Art Industrial Exposition, which was to have been the great event of the summer at Stockholm, looks desolate and threatens a big deficit. It is not very remarkable that the tourists are continually fleeing. No street car nor cab is to be had; the horses are turned out to grass. They cannot sail on the "Malaren," (a large lake), they tramp around the various museums and get home, perspiring and dead tired. They wear the soles off their shoes and cannot even get them repaired.

Still more serious is the pressure felt by the natives day by day as the stoppage of the various industries is increased. The shops and cafes are all over being bolted and locked. The big restaurants close up at 8 p. m., just as soon as the regular customers have been waited on. The warehouses are being emptied and cannot be refilled. Delivery contracts are being forfeited; payments cease and the debt is growing. The half million (crowns), which the employers "war fund" every day is paying out to its members, is but a drop in the ocean. The complete paralysis of traffic and transportation is a striking proof of the consequences of the struggle.

If one walks from northern Stockholm across the Vasa bridge one arrives at the quays around Soder Malm, all is dead and quiet. Not a crane is moving, and the steamship whistles are silent. Only a few ships are in the harbor. It is several days since the lock-gate has been opened for in and out going ships. Away out a single steamer may be seen waiting for cargo; but there are no trucks to carry the goods to the quay and no workers can be secured. A large steamer came in yesterday from Stettin laden with potatoes. These must be gotten on shore at any cost and mate, engineer and the official force were unloading, while the boss himself, enthroned on top of the bags, drove the load to his place.

But, for this single instance, the fight has been given up. Several ship owners have suspended their routes, and a number of ships on the way to Stockholm have turned back. The Malaren, where formerly hundreds of large and small steamboats were wont to swarm, is now lying quiet and still, only now and then a passenger boat is sent out to cover several routes at one time and it is kept running by the higher officers and engineers.

On the railroads the effects are none

the less extensive. According to information furnished by the central direction thirty-two regular freight trains on twenty-three different lines in all parts of the country have been withdrawn, as there is no need for them.

To all this is added the daily extension of the great strike and the increasing nervousness and uncertainty, which the sight thereof is spreading. Already the loss of the capitalists amounts to millions of crowns, and what it will become when the most important branches of the industries are included in the general strike, may easily be imagined.

The strike of the light and illumination workers will threaten Stockholm with complete darkness and make all out-door life at night impossible. From Tuesday morning the capital and all other Swedish towns will be without a press. The greatest fear is entertained that the water supply will be shut off and the very thought has induced several hundred capitalists to flee far away.

At the same time sympathy for the workers is growing in the army and the revolutionary spirit is spreading among the ranks. In a Vesterboorland regiment the soldiers hailed a punished agitator and sang the "Internationale." Similar demonstrations occurred at the Dal-regiment and many agitators are being prosecuted. The source of this information is the reports of the officers of the very regiments.

The capitalist press is furious as they realize their utter helplessness. The leader of the "Landssorganisationen," Herman Lindqvist, is the real ruler of Stockholm at present. That he is performing his task splendidly is only adding to the important exasperation of the exploiters' press. No wagon is being driven without his permission and the industries, which he kept going despite the strike, are performing their functions without any disturbances, on the part of the workers. This has been the bitterest pill for the capitalist press to swallow.

The excellent behavior of the workers has been a sad surprise to this press, which had been prepared for riot and bloodshed. Instead of breaking up the pavement and building barricades, the workers take their wives and children to the parks and there read the "Social-Demokraten," while every cog and wheel in the social mechanism has been stopped. The sentiment is strongly in favor of the workers who by their dignity have earned the respect of all.

During the whole affair the workers have only had reason to be of good cheer, and that they are. They are making but fine and rely confidently on the support from the different sources, which naturally must flow to them at present. They receive with enthusiasm the many messages of the sacrifices of the foreign comrades.

## RICH FIGHT TREATY.

**American Fugitives in Honduras Block Extradition Plan.**

New Orleans, La., Sept. 2.—A cable despatch from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, says: "Rich American malefactors, fugitives from justice, now domiciled in Honduras, have used every means to balk the extradition treaty between Honduras and the United States, which had been approved in Washington and by President Davilla.

"When the colony of fugitives heard about the extradition treaty by which they could be compelled to return to the United States for trial on various charges, they set a lobby at work in the Honduran Congress, and when the treaty was sent to that body for ratification it was pigeonholed. As long as this Congress remains there will be no extradition treaty with the United States, and the fugitives being here are safe. Much money was used to influence the Honduran Congress to pigeonhole the proposed treaty.

"Many of the members of the colony are wealthy."

## GLASS STRIKE NEXT.

**Cutters and Flatteners Want Wages Raised.**

Pittsburg, September 4.—The members of the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Union employed in the plants of the American Window Glass Company have been ordered by President Shinn of the national union to strike to-morrow unless the company agrees to the new scale proposed raising wages twenty per cent.

The order affects 5,000 workmen in the company's six plants in different parts of the country. The increase asked is twelve per cent more than the wage received by hand blowers. The machine glass blowers hold it is possible to cut and flatten glass faster by hand than by machinery.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

## THE SPANISH STRIKE.

(Continued from page one.)

place in the matter of assaults of churches and monasteries, and their burning down.

This brings me to another and important chapter. The anti-clerical explosion was the direct consequence of the attitude of the clergy on this inhuman and sordid Morocco expedition. The devout Catholics supported the Morocco expedition from its start, with the enthusiasm of bigotry. They claimed that the issue was "Christ against Mahomet." The barbarous sentiment was incited by the Catholic clergy, led by the Archbishop of Tarra-gona and bishops generally. He and they kept up publishing bulletins in which they made violent appeals to religious intolerance. They summoned the people "to take up arms in a war against the infidels, and thus bring glory upon Spain." It was in response to these appeals that devout Catholic ladies of Barcelona boarded the transport ships with soldiers for Melilla and tried to decorate them with "sacred medals" and scapularies. I must here state that these ladies' good offices were not appreciated. Most of the soldiers were too experienced to believe that the trumpery of relics would protect them. They preferred to stay at home, and threw the trumpery overboard. One of the reservists was ungallant enough to wish the ladies "to the devil."

But besides these reasons, there are others that contribute to exasperate the people generally and the middle class in particular against the clergy. The economic competition, carried on by the monasteries, cuts deeply into the trade of the small traders and manufacturers. As the monks and nuns pay neither taxes nor rent, they can produce so much more cheaply that the goods turned out from the monasteries can be sold at prices that are ruinous to those who do not enjoy such clerical exemptions. Besides this, the outside women, and also children, employed by the monasteries are so mercilessly exploited that the cost of production in the monasteries is thereby lowered still more. The treatment, accorded to the proletariat by these "pious" monks and nuns has embittered the working class against the clergy. Added to this comes the fact that the clergy got up a "League of Social Defence," organized so-called Unions of strike-breakers, and with the aid of these they circulate scurrilous little handbills against the regular Unions and their leading members, and incite boycotts against non-church-going tradesmen, and defame the character of non-church-going workmen. It is not to be wondered at that there is a vast store of pent-up rage against the clergy, and that the slightest provocation results in violent outbursts.

For all this, the men and women, who have been active in and responsible for the general strike in protest against the war, have respected persons, and they have honored themselves with an example of magnanimity that can not be found in the history of the church.

Contrary to the false impression that some Anarchist papers would convey, and which the Government and Clergy utilize as a pretext for their deeds of savagery, the Movement is the product of the systematic and rationally cool and deliberate activity of the Socialist party of Spain and the organized workers of the land.

The Movement, here set on foot against war, expects the sympathy and backing of the International proletariat.

## POOR LABOR PAPERS.

About 80 per cent of our exchanges carry the ad of the Douglas Shoe Company and at the same time tell their readers to buy union label shoes. Consistency! — Iron City Trades Journal

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

# SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS

**THOSE IN GREAT BRITAIN THE OPPOSITE OF SOCIALIST—ARE BUT CHLOROFORMERS OF THE WORKING CLASS CHIL DREN.**

By Tom Anderson, Glasgow.

The first Socialist Sunday School in Glasgow was opened in 1896. It might have been called a Labor Church Sunday School, for there was no difference between the one and the other. Why it was called a Socialist Sunday School was because the man responsible for its opening was a Christian Socialist.

The teaching of this institution consisted for the most part of love and kindness, and justice and humility—fairly stories with no meaning. Stories of the Knights of the Round Table, falsely interpreted, "Great Men with the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man," so as to make the proletariat nice and docile toward the ruling classes, were circulated. Texts were given, and they were all of the order of meek humility. They used the Labor Church Hymn book, and the hymns that were the favorites were of the same order as the texts. Thus the Socialist Sunday School Movement has grown in Britain, and its method is much the same to-day as when it commenced.

True, we in Glasgow have published a Socialist Sunday School Song Book on the right lines, but it caused a great stir among the Christian Socialists and the capitalist press. The capitalist sheets, in speaking of it, said that it was a revolutionary song book, and published a few of the songs to enlighten the British public. Then everyone began to talk, and they all said they were not Socialists of that school, they were not revolutionary Socialists, they were Socialists of the Clarion I. L. P. and S. D. P. teaching. So they convened a conference of all Scottish and English schools, and there and then decided to publish a new book. The new book is to be on the same lines as the Labor Church Hymn Book.

These people do not want to offend the Christian conscience. These people are no more Socialist than are the Quakers; they have not the slightest conception of what Socialism really is. They have beautiful dreams, dreams of a coming time, but it is only dreams that they want. To them, to teach the children the meaning of the class war would be blasphemy. To tell the children that they must prepare themselves for the great battle which they must engage in when entering the workshop; to point out to them that it is only by unity on the industrial and on the political field that Socialism will be realized, is mocked at and laughed at by these Socialist Sunday School men. With them it is a question of human nature—the old story borrowed from their masters. They are unable to think except on the lines of capitalist ideology. Therefore the Socialist Sunday School movement is still on the path as when it started.

One need not wonder at this. The movement is controlled and guided by

members of the Independent Labor Party and a few members of the Social Democratic Party, with a few others of no party thrown in. Their knowledge of Socialism is so vague that they think they can frighten the capitalists of Britain and compel them to surrender. But how?—well, they don't really know. They say that in something less than a thousand years they will have a majority of labor members, and they will vote Socialism in, and in the interim they will get little bits of Socialism to go on with. Thus the children of the workers here in Britain are being kept docile. They are taught what is false; they are made to respect those in public authority; they are used only as a means to assist the labor fakirs. Yes, the children are like their parents: they are under the sway of a bureaucracy.

We have a few men in the school movement who would like it to be a class-conscious movement, but we are so few that we are of no account; we are voted down every time.

If one were to pick up "The Young Socialist," the monthly magazine of the school movement, and did not look on the cover to see the name of the magazine, he would be of the opinion that it was one of the church magazines and would naturally look for the name of the Rev. R. J. Campbell or some other similar name of the new religion. And if one were a Socialist, he would say, on scanning this publication, "This is terrible tripe. Do the people of Britain like this?" And he would be startled, when turning to the covers, he read the name, "The Young Socialist, a magazine of Justice and Love."

From the editor of the journal downwards with her stories of a beautiful garden, and her loving, loving, loving all the time, they are about as grand an assortment of tripe writers the capitalist class ever had. Indeed, the masters know this and give them praise in an off-side way.

We shall never have a Socialist Sunday School in Britain until the Socialist Labor Party has become the party of the nation. Until then the fight must go on. The present Socialist Sunday School masqueraders are against the true interests of the working class, and are doing more to keep back Socialism in Britain than all the sections of the capitalist class. It pays them to do so: if they did not, they might become Socialists.

I would advise everyone, who wishes to get an idea of how to run a Socialist Sunday School, to purchase a copy of the Socialist Sunday School Song Book, price is six cents. An agenda is given in the book. The selection of songs with music is fairly good and it is worth while to get children to sing them. In fact, it is a duty if one is a Socialist to have his children know Socialist songs, and be able to make the young class-conscious rebels! Such is my faith.

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# SOCIALIST PARTY'S DILEMMA IN 'FRISCO

UNION LABOR PARTY ADOPTS REFORM PLANKS AND S. P. IS LEFT RUDDERLESS—RESORTS TO ABUSE.

By Kaspar Schmid, San Francisco.

O tempora! O mores!

What a difference in the times, what a difference in manners. Can it be possible? Is it true? Sure enough, what is still left of the Socialist party local here is 'Frisco is preaching the time-worn philosophy of the ancient Socialist Trade Labor Alliance. All of which happened as a logical result of circumstances. The Socialist party is draping itself with the garb of the Socialist Labor party of ten years ago. Its foremost agitators no longer maintain that the American Federation of Labor is the savior of labor. Oh, no, at least such is the position of Selig Schulberg and Austin Lewis to-day.

Austin Lewis delivered a series of four lectures under the auspices of the Socialist party in 'Frisco and in Oakland, which fundamentally were S. L. P. talks of ten years ago. And brother Selig Schulberg, in a feeble attempt to answer "Organized Labor," accuses the leaders of the Building Trades here as well as some of the rest of the A. F. of L. heroes as being organizers of scab unions, etc.

How did all this happen? Well, perhaps here is the answer.

It is an unfortunate fact that the Socialist party, nationally speaking, have only one consistent man within their party—as bad as that man's logic may be, if viewed from a workingman's premises. And that man is Victor Berger. He is the man who stands for all which is municipal, state and national Socialism. The Socialist Labor party, years ago, parted from that road. I was ever since then opposed to any action of that program. Yes, I venture to state that the different attitude of the two parties to the labor question proper, is a simultaneous growth with this event. He who calls himself a Socialist and decides for municipal ownership, etc., is bound sooner or later to look upon the labor movement, organized and otherwise, as a river of life, within which to fish for votes.

In fact, for him labor unions have no other excuse for their existence. On the other hand, the Socialist who is guided by the logic of Marx and Engels learns to recognize the labor movement as the real basis of his Socialism. With him, the emancipation of labor can only be accomplished by labor. And this labor movement becomes to him the grandest spectacle of the centuries; a movement, which in its unfolding, stands alone as the only real evidence of the fact that the class struggle is on. And it is, within its development, ever and ever driven by the juggernaut of capitalism, that the Socialist sees the Cooperative Commonwealth. Hence, the Socialist of this type becomes a critic of labor organizations,—if possible, a builder of the same, ever seeking their perfection, in order, if possible, to hasten the process. To him the political party is of secondary importance. For his ideal political mechanism can only exist, when the proper economic foundation has been laid. Ergo, such is an economic labor organism, as would stand in harmony with the interest of all of those who labor, and be at the same time the embodiment of that ideal state of human affairs, where labor will come for the first time to its own, by abolishing capitalism, and establishing its own regime. In the mean time the political party is principally merely a field of agitation, the university of the toiling millions.

Thus we have the parting of the ways. The first road leads, here in America, to opportunism and spells Socialist Party. The other road leads to revolutionary proletarian Marxism and spells "Socialist Labor Party."

But to come back to our story. Every Socialist party local has its Victor Berger faction. And if the Socialist party, would be consistent it would not stand for anything else. Inconsistency should be its name. In line with opportunism, it takes in everything that comes along. "Pay dues and vote for us" is its slogan. And that slogan would be good to-day if the American Federation of Labor had not arisen with its Union Labor Party as a competitor. This A. F. of L. party, having swallowed the S. P. municipal ownership plank and its Chinese exclusion proposition, has put the Socialist party in a hole. The S. P. in 'Frisco no longer dares to call these things socialist. And now the S. P. finds itself bitterly denounced by their once loyal comrades within the A. F. of L. for having thus turned a somersault, and are not able to answer either "The People," or "Organized Labor," the paper of the A. F. of L. and brother Schulberg has been placed in the stocks by some of his one-time friends and comrades as an embezzler of Union funds.

There is only one thing left for the Socialist party here to do, and that is to bark back. That is what they are doing. Incapable of answering or denying a single argument of statement, they recognize the Union Labor Party as the true reflex of the A. F. of L. in this state, and now the leaders of the A. F. of L. as have organized labor unions to defeat other unions while on strike. Thus they are forced to attack the A. F. of L. from the old S. T. and L. A. viewpoint, and in this manner add more proof to the correctness of the argument of their opponents within "Organized Labor."

The editor of "The World," (S. P.) took the matter up lately, feeling that as a professor of astronomy and a socialist scribe of the only "Socialist party" paper in this vicinity, it was his duty to answer "Organized Labor" of the Union Labor Party. True to his celestial learnings the editor of the "World" had recourse to poetry, printing several beautiful as well as divine poems, of Shelley, Lowell, Morris and others in between he had stray bits of his own logic. The whole of this appeared in "The World" on August 7. For a headline he looked up the columns of the "Weekly People," until he came to an article of July 17 entitled "Get off the Fence." He dropped the "Get" and headed his poetic outburst of vengeance with "Off the Fence."

In order to reveal his logic let me give you a few samples, taken from said article, word for word. Two will do. "McCarthy (candidate for mayor on the U. L. ticket) is a rotten link. His followers add numbers but not strength to the chain. Their numerical strength is but an index to the moral weakness and mental incompetency of the workingclass." "The strength of such an organization is but the measure of the stupidity of the workingclass in politics and government."

This method of his we have listened to before in a copy of the same "World" on November 7, of last year. While lamenting the poor showing of the election returns from the large industrial centers of America, we heard Mister Shipley say: "This is partly accounted for by the general increase in insanity and imbecility among the workers." It goes without saying that, if this is true, that the workers are turning into imbeciles, the Socialist party no longer has a right to exist, for, would they like to create a co-operative commonwealth with, for, or by imbeciles? Are workingmen imbeciles just because they vote for Union Labor? or refuse to vote for the Socialist party? For all of this is involved in this question. But such is the fix of the opportunist within the Socialist movement. And Shipley has proven himself to be one.

"Give us your votes or else we will call you imbeciles!" With them, as I have pointed out, workingmen means to an end, that is, S. P. ends. They are voting cattle, to be insulted at the first excuse with such terms as imbeciles, etc.

That this S. P. slander is a damnable lie, the ever and ever progressing labor movement of the world sufficiently proves.

Now for one question: Would Mister Shipley, Schulberg or any other Socialist party authority please answer. Since you, i. e., your party all of these years has told the workers that municipal ownership of public utilities is a stepping stone toward Socialism, would they not be imbeciles in case they should refuse to vote for Union Labor? I am just giving you your own logic. Union Labor has a chance. You know you have none. And if the conclusion implied in this question is correct, are not your Socialist party people the imbeciles, for calling the workers such?

Incidentally, poor brother Schulberg in "The World" bitterly complained about Kaspar Schmid, claiming that Kaspar Schmid and Max Stirner, the German anarchist, were the same party. Now how could that be? Max Stirner died on the 26th of June, 1856.

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# PSEUDO ANARCHISM

THE KINKS IN THE "PHILOSOPHICAL" ANARCHIST'S BRAIN. STRAIGHTENED OUT.

By Jaime Angulo, New York.

Why is it that many people, intelligent and apparently thoughtful, while recognizing the inevitableness of a Socialist revolution, are still vaguely anarchists at heart? They can't get rid of the anarchistic mania; they actually call themselves Socialists, and convinced ones, too; but sooner or later you see them relapsing into their cherished utopias and dreams. "I believe in Socialism, but only as the stepping-stone to the final goal of anarchism"—such is their pet phrase. To the true student of Socialism this may seem a strange phenomenon, at first, and he is tempted to let the intellectual gentleman drift along on his lofty dreams, and to give up clearing his mind as a bad job. Yet the phenomenon will become natural if he take the trouble to investigate the psychological state of mind of the intellectual in question.

The cause of the trouble lies in the way those people mix up two different questions: the economic and the ethical. To us, the problem is simple, because we tackle it in the proper way. We know that if we once establish society on a correct economic basis, ethical reforms will be easy to accomplish. But they don't go about it in that way; they put the plough before the oxen, and start with the ethical side of the problem. The sex question, criminality, hygiene, scientific and artistic education, etc., etc., all these are their pet reforms to which they bring all their strength. So do we want to better society on those lines, but we know that we cannot accomplish any appreciable progress as long as workingmen will be slaves and have to live as such. The genuine anarchist doesn't bother about that objection; he doesn't even bother about the economic problem at all; he just wipes it off the slate. He cannot get around the fact that we have long ago passed from the stage of hand production into that of machine production, which spells co-operation, and therefore demands organization. Now, this is against the only one principle on which all anarchists seem to agree: the principle of no government. Consequently the anarchist simply strikes the economic problem out of consideration; he doesn't think he does, of course; but, as a matter of fact, he does, for the remedies which he proposes don't stand together.

Such is not our friend the intellectual.

## PROVERBS

Contained in the Diary of a Capitalist.

1. The sailor is assailed by storms, the miner is exposed to explosions and landslides, the toilers in factories are in danger from the wheels of the machine; everywhere the wage-slaves are threatened with death and mutilation. The capitalist, being an idler, is protected from all such accidents.
2. Labor racks and kills but does not enrich. Riches are not gotten by personal labor, but by causing others to labor.
3. Property is the fruit of labor and the reward of idleness.
4. Wine is not squeezed out of stones, nor profits out of a corpse; only the quick are fit subjects for exploitation. The hangman, who dispatches a criminal, cheats the Capitalist of a subject of exploitation.
5. Benevolence draws no interest.
6. When you lay yourself down to sleep, it is better to be able to say: "I have done good business" than "I have done a good deed."
7. The Capitalist who causes his workmen to work fourteen out of twenty-four hours has not wasted his day.
8. Spare neither the good nor the poor workman; the good horse needs the spur as well as the poor.
9. It takes longer for a workingman to become a Capitalist than for the leaf of the mulberry to grow up to the size of Pike's Peak.
10. Philanthropy means to steal wholesale, and give away retail.
11. Co-operation means to allow the workmen to work together with the machine.
12. Profit-sharing means to take the lion's share of the products of the wage-workers.
13. The Capitalist is a devotee of freedom. He gives no alms, because alms-giving robs the unemployed of the freedom to die of hunger.
14. The Capitalist has two tongues in his mouth; he uses the one at buying, and the other at selling.
15. To rob everybody means to rob nobody.
16. Honor and sentiment are poison

in business.

17. Mistrust the dishonorable man, but place no confidence in the honest one.

18. Coins carry the image of a bird, because, like birds, they drop in the mud.

20. Thou worriest over many things; thou borrowest much care; thou wouldst be honest; thou strivest after wisdom; thou strainest after office and honor. All these are vanity and vexation of spirit. Only one thing is real: Capital, and Capital once more.

21. Youth withers and beauty wilts. Only gold does not age, neither does it wrinkle.

22. Gold is the soul of the Capitalist; it is the motive power of his actions.

23. Verily I say unto you, it is more glorious to be a purse filled with gold and bank notes, than a person loaded with talent and virtue who trots to market to sell himself like an ass.

24. Genius, Talent, Modesty, Honor and Beauty exist only because they have a market price.

25. Virtue and labor are useful and profitable only when someone else employs them. To the Capitalist, there is nothing above eating and drinking and worshipping at the shrine of Venus. Nothing is so real to him, when the end of his days approaches, as the actual enjoyments he has wallowed in.

26. So long as the Capitalist sojourns on the earth, warmed and lighted by the sun, he must enjoy life and be of good cheer. Youth comes only once; none can escape ugly and inconvenient old age, that grabs man by the head and leads him on to death.

27. In the grave, whether thou travellest, thou wilt find only worms.

28. Except a full stomach, that digests lustily, and powerful, contented animal spirits, all else is vanity and vexation of spirit.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

# SOCIAL REVOLUTION

The Aim and End of Socialist Propaganda and Effort.

When slavery was the form of exploitation the exploiter had first to catch his victim, and then hold him in subjection by force. The slave did not seek his slavery.

Under capitalism the worker fancies that he is free. He thinks that he strikes a bargain as to wages, while, as a matter of fact, he is only "free" to take what the capitalist thinks he is "worth," or starve.

The slave-owner took as his own the produce of the slave's labor. Out of what the slave produced his owner provided food, clothing and shelter. He kept the slave in fit condition to produce more wealth; and when for any reason the slave was not working his owner saw to it that the slave's wants were provided for just the same. Not to care for the slave meant loss to the slave owner.

The capitalist, similarly to the slave-owner, takes the whole of what the worker produces, but instead of providing food, clothing and shelter, the capitalist pays to the worker, out of the worker's product, wages, with which the worker must provide for his own needs.

The wages scheme of capitalism works out in just the same way that slavery did—the worker's wages just keep him going, in food, clothing and shelter, what the slave received. But there is one important difference: When the worker is sick, or there is no work, the capitalist pays him nothing, whereas the slave at such times was provided for. The worker, when there is no work, can realize the benefits of his boasted freedom—he can starve!

Under capitalism the freedom of the worker consists simply in this: You are free, to submit to exploitation or starve! Freedom for the wage worker under capitalism is impossible. He who preaches it is a fraud.

Lack of knowledge, and lack of proper organization, keeps the workers, who are thousands to the capitalists one, from overthrowing the capitalist system. Lack of knowledge, for the reason that all the agencies of information: schools, newspapers, churches, etc., etc., are in the control of the capitalist class, all teaching the worker, from his childhood up, that capitalism is God ordained, or designed by Nature, and is the best social system possible. The excessive and monotonous toil that the workers must undergo from their childhood renders them unfit for thought.

The workers who are "organized" in the A. F. of L. unions are "organized" to their own undoing. The A. F. of L. is not opposed to the capitalist system. It accepts capitalism as a finality, concerning itself only with maintaining diplomatic relations with the capitalists, and being "recognized" by them as the agency through which the rank and file shall be given jobs.

The Socialist is here to educate the workers upon these things, that they should, and must know, if they would emancipate themselves from slavery. The Socialist also urges correct economic organization, which the workers must have in order to emancipate themselves. Needless to say that correct unionism will not, like the A. F. of L., admit the principle of exploitation. It will be a denial of that principle. It will be founded upon the principle: To the worker all that which he produces. It will be the advocate of Revolution—the overthrow of capitalism—and the inauguration of the Cooperative Commonwealth.

The Socialist, convinced of the scientific basis of his principles, allows nothing to deter him from propagating his principles, from furthering all that he can the Social Revolution.

## As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 City Hall Place, New York

# PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but, again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

## SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P. holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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Socialism, Utopia to Science,  
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Marx on Mallock,  
Socialism versus Anarchism,  
Assassinations and Socialism,  
Development of Socialism in Great Britain,  
Religion of Capital,  
Foundation of the Labor Movement,  
Historical Materialism,  
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The Mark,  
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be returned. Consequently, no stamps  
should be put on return.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	54,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1909.

## What of the buried cities of the mind—

The stately halls and castles still un-  
wrought

Because we sit with idly, folded  
hands?

Shall some one else far in the future find  
What could be ours, would we but  
take the thought?

Shall others build upon our barren  
lands?

—NESBIT.

## THE CONFLICT IN SPAIN.

Full of matter, as an egg is of meat,  
the correspondence published elsewhere  
in this issue regarding matters in Spain,  
runs the risk of bewildering the mind.  
It seems too much to digest at once. In  
that, however, may lie an advantage in  
that the letter will compel reading over  
several times.

To aid in digesting it, and thereby ob-  
tain a clear bird's-eye view of things in  
Spain, the following analysis will be  
found helpful.

When the United States war with  
Spain took place there was not a ripple  
anywhere on the Peninsula. The United  
States was plucking Spain of one after  
another her valuable insular colonies—  
the Philippines on the Pacific were  
seized, and on the Atlantic Cuba was  
torn from her and Porto Rico annexed.  
The gentle Castelar sputtered some  
phrases; the Court mumbled something;  
or other; but from the masses of the  
people not a sound went up. Utter in-  
difference marked their posture. Now,  
with a little war in Africa, it is all the  
other way. Court and countries are hold-  
ing their breath; while, as to the people,  
they present the appearance of a seeth-  
ing mass. Why the radical difference?

The first information of importance  
furnished by our correspondent is that,  
much tho' the Anarchists are claiming  
the manifestation is of their making,  
they actually have no hand in it. The  
conflict in Spain owes its impetus to the  
clash of two opposing principles—one,  
the barbarous principle of Conquest, the  
other the new and civilizing principle of  
Peace, which received its forceful impulse  
from the Anti-Militarist Resolution  
adopted at the International Socialist  
Congress in Stuttgart two years ago,  
amid the jubilant plaudits of a vast con-  
course of delegates from both hemispheres.

Accordingly, the conflict in Spain is  
not a national affair: it is not a local  
affair: it is international—international  
in every sense. It is international in the  
sense that all nations have contributed  
to bring it on: it is international also  
in the sense that the only two nations,  
really in existence—the Capitalist and  
the Socialist—are fighting it out, on  
Spanish ground, just now, to be con-  
tinued on a world-wide ground, present-  
ly.

This is THE feature of the conflict  
in Spain. All the other features, of the  
numerous ones recited by our corres-  
pondent, interesting though they are, are  
but of secondary importance.

It had to be, as a matter of course,  
that a conflict, involving such an issue,  
should separate the sheep and the goats.  
The alignment with the Crown of the  
clerical, labor-duping, bigotry fomenting  
elements, was inevitable. These have no  
choice but to merge with the central  
force that raised the standard of British  
conquest; on the other hand, the passing  
over of the democratic and republican  
elements to the Socialist side, and their  
aligning with the central force that  
raised the standard of Peace on Earth  
was in the order of things. The Social-  
ist standard shelters all the noble as-  
pirations of the age.

The fight is certainly on—he who  
doubts it, look to Spain and Sweden.

The New York Labor News Company  
is the literary agency of the Socialist  
Labor Party. It prints nothing but  
sound Socialist literature.

## SETTLEMENT WORK

And now come Ferdinand Pinney  
Earle, Artist, and Miss Gertrude Buell  
Dunn, "Settlement Worker" of Chicago,  
New York and other cities, and contrib-  
ute their share of light upon "Settlement  
Work."

Old ladies of both sexes, whose hearts  
bleed for "the poor and down trodden,"  
can not for the life of them understand  
the unsympathetic posture of Socialism  
towards the kindly-meant moves that  
crop up from all sides "to alleviate dis-  
tress." One day it is a "Pure Air  
Fund"; another it is a "Mothers' Outing  
Association"; a third it is a "Working  
Girls' Vacation Club"; some other day it  
is a "Workmen's Home Beautifying  
Bee," or a "Settlement"; and so on.  
"Don't these do some good?" ask the  
benevolent old ladies, male and female;  
"why not give them a helping hand?"

To undertake, with such folks, a sys-  
tematic answer, grounded on principle, is  
time lost. All that one can do with  
them is to prick some of the most ob-  
vious bubbles, by citing the instances  
galore in which the aforementioned "Funds,"  
"Associations," "Clubs," "Bees," "Settle-  
ments" with the rest of the "Charitable"  
schemes, are turned by the officials in  
charge of them to their own private  
benefit—they feed on chicken and good  
broth, the presumptive beneficiaries are  
left to dry crusts. When these bubbles  
are pricked the benevolent femininities  
drop a tear, or heave a sigh at "the  
world's wickedness," but do not grow  
any wiser themselves.

With people of stronger mental fiber  
a more profitable course may be taken  
than the puncturing of bubbles. To these  
the argument may be addressed that, to-  
day, all charitable projects partake of  
the character of their parentage—Capit-  
alism. All seek, not the amelioration of  
the condition of the toilers; what they  
seek in fact, however unconsciously, is  
the removal of some of the inconven-  
iences suffered by the idle ruling class as  
a consequence of the exploitation that  
it exercises upon the toilers. The "birth-  
mark" that the so-called charities carry  
is brought out with rare distinctness by  
the charitable scheme that the Settle-  
ment Worker Miss Dunn has just  
hatched out with the many-married man  
Earle the Artist and promiscuous father  
of children, whom he finds it too unar-  
tistic to take care of. Miss Dunn, who  
is now traveling abroad with the Earle  
afraid, projects the establishment of  
"orphan" asylums. This is the mature  
fruit of the lady's Settlement Work  
experience.

Capitalism builds prisons and fills  
them itself; capitalism builds asylums  
for the inebriate—and fills them; it-  
self; capitalism builds lunatic asylums—  
and itself sees to it that they are kept  
chockfull; capitalism builds hospitals for  
tuberculous patients and itself neglects  
not to keep the wards tenanted; in  
short, capitalism raises charitable build-  
ings for all the evils which its own prac-  
tices nurse, foment, incite and breed.

And, as if to make clear that that is  
the milk in the cocoanut of all these  
capitalist charitablenesses, now the cap-  
italist Miss Dunn projects so-called "or-  
phan" asylums to meet the increasing  
demands of—what? Of capitalism's  
own gay performances.

## ROOSEVELT SPANKED BY JAURES.

As will be remembered, Roosevelt  
wrote, just before leaving for Africa, an  
article that was intended to "finish up"  
Socialism. "Van Norden's Magazine" in-  
vited Jaures, the distinguished French  
Socialist, to answer the same. How ex-  
cellently the Frenchman acquitted him-  
self of the task may be judged from the  
below passage in the answer which ap-  
pears in this month's "Van Norden's":

"It is not a question of disputing the  
personal merit of this or that manager.  
It is not at all a question of estimating  
what the individual ability of this or  
that captain of industry has added to his  
opportunities for success and fortune.  
For no one dreams of prescribing the  
faculties of intelligence, of combination,  
of organization, which may give all its  
efficiency to labor. It is a question of  
knowing whether the social mechanism  
as a whole is so constituted that labor is  
remunerated in proportion to its rights  
and the faculties of intelligence and or-  
ganization are finding their best use.

"There is no society so barbarous, so  
brutal, however unjust one may imagine  
it, in which the success of the powerful  
and privileged cannot, at least in part,  
be explained by high personal ability.  
Throughout all the time the power of  
Rome was developing the law of conquest  
was the law of the universe. The con-  
quering people levied tribute upon the  
nations it vanquished; the spoils of the  
whole world flowed into Rome; and at  
last the Roman world fell in upon Rome  
because it had been, so to speak, emptied  
of its substance. Mr. Roosevelt will  
surely admit that this regime, which had  
its grandeur and doubtless its necessity,  
was not the ideal regime, that it could  
not be the final regime of humanity.  
But in this very regime, founded upon  
conquest and the brutal exploitation of  
the conquered, all the oligarchs, all the

enterprising aristocrats did not meet  
with equal success. Some knew how to  
win, to invest, to keep and to increase  
the riches for which they had mulcted  
the subjected and ransomed nations;  
others collected the booty maladroitly  
and made a mess of it. Some under-  
stood better than others how to super-  
vise the work and make use of the  
strength of the slaves they carried off  
from every conquered country, brought  
to Italy and installed upon their im-  
mense estates. And if at that time an  
accuser had risen against Rome and had  
cried out to its generals, its financiers,  
its tax-farmers, its pillaging governors, its  
legions laden with booty: 'You are only  
living, you are only growing rich on the  
spoils of the world,' an apologist for  
Roman society might have replied to him,  
thus forestalling Mr. Roosevelt's reason-  
ing: 'Why, no; it is the personal ability  
of the best endowed aristocrats that is  
the cause of their fortune; and the  
proof of it is that one returned rich  
from an expedition which did not enrich  
another; one was wise enough to keep  
in his atrium the beautiful golden stat-  
ues carried off from the temples and pal-  
aces of Asia, which have seemed to melt  
away in the improvident hands of oth-  
ers; one knew how to make use of the  
troops of captives, that to another were  
only the vain cortege of an hour.'

"That is what the defender of a soci-  
ety of conquest could have said, and it is  
just what Mr. Roosevelt says to defend  
a society that is founded on speculation.  
"Capitalism is levying an enormous  
tribute upon enslaved labor, and to jus-  
tify this regime it is not enough to say  
that the captains develop unequal abili-  
ties in the art of gaining and managing  
this tribute.

"After all—if one wished to push Mr.  
Roosevelt's reasoning to its extreme—of  
two thieves, operating in the same quar-  
ter of New York or of Paris; thus having  
to overcome the same difficulties, and  
to evade the same measures of safety,  
having at their disposition virtually the  
same wealth locked up in the same jewel  
cases or the same safes, the one might,  
through his coolness, his cleverness or  
his assiduous reading of the educational  
romances which are forming the younger  
generations, become a master thief and  
realize a fortune; the other, bungling  
and nervous, might fail in all his un-  
dertakings and wind up in the poor-  
house. The first, if he knew how to ap-  
propriate the reasoning of Mr. Roose-  
velt, would rely upon the assertion: 'My  
fortune was not born from robbery;  
and the proof of it is that others who  
could steal like me, have failed where I  
have triumphed.'

No wild beast of prey, brought down  
by Roosevelt in the jungles of Africa,  
was brought down more neatly, and lies  
more limp at the foot of its hunter, than  
the wild beast of prey that Jaures  
just brought down in the jungles of  
capitalism.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Joseph George Ward, the Premier  
of New Zealand, who is now in Amer-  
ica, where he is holding up New Zealand  
as a proof of the efficacy of woman's  
suffrage in solving the Labor problem,  
should have taken the precaution to or-  
der the Department of Labor of his  
country to send none of its publications  
to the United States during his visit  
among us. Having neglected to take  
the precaution, the publications of the  
New Zealand Department of Labor are  
coming in,—and sadly refuting Sir Jo-  
seph's declamations.

Whatever else woman's suffrage may  
have accomplished for New Zealand, as  
far as the Labor Problem is concerned,  
the effect has been that of a plaster on a  
wooden leg.

Vol. X, Part 2 of the New Zealand  
Department of Labor, just brought in  
by the mail, looks, from the top of the  
first page to the bottom of the last, as if  
deliberately intended to prove, and  
that beyond cavil, that woman suffrage,  
on and by itself, is something that the  
capitalist class need not fear. It looks  
as if the volume is intended to allay  
capitalist apprehensions and demon-  
strate that there is "nothing in it" for  
Labor.

The volume in question contains the  
awards, recommendations and decisions  
rendered under the Industrial Concilia-  
tion and Arbitration Act. Not an award,  
not a recommendation, not a decision  
but demonstrates that the Labor Prob-  
lem is as palpitating a subject in New  
Zealand, as it is in the United States.  
As one reads the awards, recommendations  
and decisions a procession passes  
before the mind's eye of capitalists and  
wage slaves; exploiters and exploited;  
cheating employers and cheated em-  
ployees; men, women and children at  
work, just as here; and, just as here,  
judges siding with the employer in over-  
reaching the employee (pp. 217 and 218).

Sir Joseph declares that "suffrage, as  
granted in New Zealand, was one of the  
most far-sighted policies ever put into  
effect." Perhaps it was that. If so,  
then it follows that the suffrage was ex-

tended to women as a rattle to keep the  
workingmen amused.

Woman should have the right to vote.  
There is no reason in sense why she  
should be deprived of the right. At the  
same time New Zealand's experience is  
warning enough to remember that there  
is no more in the ballot than there is in  
the one who wields it—whether the  
wielder be woman or man.

## "PROSPERITY" A PATENT MEDICINE.

Prosperity is here upon us. No  
doubt of it.

From Chicago the news is sent to  
New York that a monument maker  
there declared the "increased sale of  
monuments and tombstones is an in-  
dication of prosperity."

From London the cable bears the  
statement that last week's collapse in  
prices on the New York Stock Ex-  
change is considered "as simply due  
to recognition that even greatly im-  
proved prosperity had been heavily  
over-discounted."

From Paris we are told that "the  
hoped-for industrial revival" has  
created a condition of "money, money  
everywhere, and nothing in which to  
speculate with it."

From Wichita, Kans., New York is  
favored with the information that "the  
farmers are using automobiles to a  
great extent. In one little town of  
300, there were said to be forty auto-  
mobiles."

So one might keep on definitely, as  
fast as he could turn the pages of the  
capitalist press. But there is one  
strange feature about these prosperity  
reports. Who, here in New York,  
has seen any from New York?

Similarly, travelling in turn to Chi-  
cago, London, Paris, Wichita, one  
would find in each of those places a  
woeful dearth of prosperity items  
about itself, while the papers there  
would be simply flooded with tales of  
the prosperity to be had somewhere  
else.

Everyone is familiar with the Hoax  
Dandruff Cure, the Hoodwink's Sar-  
saparilla, the Runaway's Ready Relief  
ads, which are a feature of present-  
day commercialized Civic-Art. In New  
York they show glowing testimonials  
from Chicago, San Francisco and Ter-  
re Haute. In Chicago the testimonials,  
no less glowing, which are displayed,  
purport to come from San Francisco,  
Terre Haute and New York. Similar-  
ly with the other two places. In each  
case, the one spot conspicuously ab-  
sent from the roster of testimonializing  
communities is the place where the ad  
is displayed.

Why?  
Because, the patent medicine being  
a fraud, there are no testimonials,  
and to give a home address would  
render investigation and detection too  
easy.

'Tis the same with prosperity. So  
long as capitalism endures, "prosper-  
ity" will be but a patent medicine to  
dope and string the workers with.

## NICOLAS SALMERON, ONE-TIME PRESIDENT

of the Spanish republic, has an article on  
"The Downfall of Spain," in the London,  
Eng., "The International" for August.  
One of the reasons for the decadence of  
Spain mentioned by Salmeron is the fact  
that in many districts of Spain there is  
only 1 teacher for 114 pupils. This is  
certainly serious. As Salmeron correctly  
observes, "the children can hardly as-  
similate the most elementary knowledge  
under such circumstances." From all of  
which it would appear that, at least in  
the City of New York, we are in a fair  
way to reach the Spanish standard.  
Rooms with more than 50 children for 1  
teacher are common; not uncommon are  
rooms with many more children; and  
rooms with 100 are not unknown, es-  
pecially in the lower grades.

How different is the conduct of Mrs.  
Frederick A. Cook, the wife of the dis-  
tinguished explorer, from the conduct of  
the wives of our navy and army officers,  
beginning with the female members of  
the late redoubtable Admiral Sampson!  
Mrs. Cook, proud of her husband, avoids  
notoriety, declines interviews, and seeks  
seclusion with her children. The wives  
and female members of the families of  
our swashbucklers push themselves for-  
ward at the least notoriety of their  
heroes. The atmosphere that pervades  
the home of the scientist breeds deli-  
cacy; the atmosphere that pervades the  
home of the trained rowdy breeds vul-  
garity.

## DOG'S NURSE.

London, September 3.—A new Lon-  
don fashion is about to be introduced  
in New York. It is a woman dog nurse.  
The pioneer, wearing the trim uniform  
of the Canine Nurses' Institute, with  
its scarlet letter semibordered upon  
her apron, will arrive there soon.

She has been engaged by Mrs. Tyler  
Morse to take care of her kennel of  
old English sheep dogs.

He who gets new readers for The  
People, when read pass it on to some  
one else.

## KAUTSKY ON GOMPERS

The article by Kautsky, raking Gom-  
pers over the coals, and published in The  
People, is, like everything that Kautsky  
writes, worth reading. It is worth read-  
ing even when defective, in that the de-  
fects give occasion for useful rectification.  
It so happens in this instance.

Kautsky says that the Socialist party  
"has not a more dangerous nor a more  
venomous foe than Samuel Gompers." This  
is true as far as the sentence goes; but  
the sentence reaches only a small por-  
tion, at the most only one half of the  
road of facts that the sentence should  
travel. The complete sentence should  
have read: "The Socialist party has not  
a more dangerous nor a more venomous  
foe than Samuel Gompers, nor has Sam-  
uel Gompers a more valuable supporter  
than the Socialist party."

That Gompers is a dangerous and  
venomous foe of the Socialist party need  
not here be proved: The facts are recog-  
nized by Kautsky, and are, indeed, ob-  
vious. No less obvious, but evidently not  
yet recognized by Kautsky, is the ob-  
verse fact that Gompers has no more  
valuable supporter than the Socialist  
party.

Who was it that moved at the New  
Orleans convention of the A. F. of L. to  
add grease to the elbow of Gompers by  
raising his salary?—The S. P. man Victor  
L. Berger.

Is there any vote, even a solitary one,  
cast against Gompers' presidency at  
A. F. of L. conventions?—The miracle  
happened at two conventions only. That  
happened full five years ago. Since then  
Civic Federation Gompers has been regu-  
larly elected by a unanimous vote, lead-  
ing S. P. men like Berger, J. Mahlon  
Barnes, the S. P. national secretary, and  
Max Hayes, the "brilliant S. P. Editor,"  
being conspicuous among the unanimous.

When Gompers yells "Scab!" at the  
Socialist Labor Party, or its press, the  
Daily and Weekly People, for daring to  
promote the organization of workingmen  
whom the Gompers guild system of  
Unionism bars from membership by a  
variety of devices, who is there to echo  
and re-echo the slander of "Scab!" and  
thereby condone, even sanctify, the Gom-  
persian iniquity?—Why the S. P. press.  
From Max Hayes's paper down up to the  
"Volkszeitung," it is re-echoed  
"Scab!" "Scab!!!" "Scab!!!" "The S. L.  
P. are scabs, and Union wreckers!!!"

Who is it that most enthusiastically  
seconds the Gompers system of substi-  
tuting the class-struggle with the race-  
struggle?—Why the S. P., whose Hilquites,  
Schlueters, Lees, Simonses cross the At-  
lantic in the effort to debauch the Inter-  
national Congress, and thereby the Inter-  
national Movement, by inoculating it  
with the labor-dislocating Gompers virus.

Examples could be multiplied ad in-  
finitum. Were it not for the S. P.'s valu-  
able support, Gompers and Gompersism  
would be, if not yet uprooted, at least,  
on its death-bed in America. As it is,  
the cloak of Socialism being thrown over  
the Gompers performances, Gompers has  
grown to be the ominous thing he is to-  
day to the Socialist Movement of the  
land—if not of the world.

At first blush, the sentence, "The So-  
cialist party has not a more dangerous  
nor a more venomous foe than Samuel  
Gompers, nor has Samuel Gompers a  
more valuable supporter than the Social-  
ist party," looks paradoxical. The known  
facts about Gompers towards the S. P.,  
and the facts, a few of which are quoted  
above, about the S. P. towards Gompers,  
prove the sentence true; but this only in-  
creases the puzzle. How comes it that  
Gompers, who derives such valu-  
able support from the S. P., is a foe to  
his supporter? and vice versa, how comes  
it that the S. P., to whom Gom-  
pers is a foe, affords support to him?—  
Thereby hang all the laws and the prophe-  
cies of the, superficially looked upon,  
puzzle presented by the Socialist or  
Labor Movement of America.

The discoveries that our German com-  
rades are making, now that Gompers is  
seeking to invade Germany, the Social-  
ist Labor Party made long ago, and its  
press exposed the ulcer by firmly sticking  
the lancet into it. Gompers's flanks and  
rears felt exposed; he looked for pro-  
tection. The split of 1899 in the S. L. P.  
was the open manifestation that Gom-  
pers's search and endeavors had met with  
success—some kind of success. He now  
had a party that denounced the denou-  
cers of his betrayals of the Cause of La-  
bor. But Gompers's success was only  
partial. For one thing, his purpose to  
annihilate the S. L. P. failed totally.  
Though greatly decimated in the matter  
of votes, the S. L. P. remained, in fact,  
gained in strength as a menace to Gom-  
persism. With its original Weekly of old  
speedily enforced by a Daily, besides six  
foreign weeklies in German, Hungarian,  
Swedish, Italian, Yiddish and Lettish, the  
S. L. P. attested its indestructibility.  
For another thing, Gompers made the  
bitter experience of Wagner in Faust.  
The homunculus he had artificially created  
went back upon him, in a degree. While  
supporting the Gompers iniquities, and  
acting against the S. L. P. as a bruiser  
for Gompersism, the S. P., with  
its grotesque notion of the ephem-

eral nature of Unionism, sought  
to supplant Gompers's A. F.  
of L., along with Gompers himself. The  
consequence was inevitable, logical—

Gompers, as a traducer of Socialism  
and a Vice-President of the Civic Federa-  
tion, hates the very word "Socialism."  
And he hates the S. P. with the addition-  
al and complicated hatred that comes  
from his knowledge that the S. P. strives  
for his heirship as humbug, and that, for  
all that, he needs the thing as a barrier  
against the S. L. P.

The S. P., on the other hand, though  
aware of the hatred of Gompers, has no  
choice but to give him support, knowing  
that the instant it withdraws its sup-  
port its reason for being ceases, and the  
triumph of the S. L. P. is demonstrated.

Looked at below the surface, there is  
nothing puzzling in the American Social-  
ist or Labor Movement, and the seeming  
paradox of the corrected Kautsky sen-  
tence is solved.

## CHEAP GLORY

And Sand Thrown Into People's Eyes.

Milford, Conn., Sept. 1.—On Aug.  
28th, a little piece of woodland, after  
being stripped of all surrounding land  
valuable for building lots, and now  
worthless in itself, was presented to  
Milford, Conn., for a public park.

At the dedication many glorifying  
speeches were made by clergy and  
politicians, telling us that the blessing  
of God must have descended upon us  
for having such a fervent citizen in  
our midst as the donor of the park,  
and how proud we ought to feel.

This saintly donor—I am surprised  
so good a man has lived even so long—  
is Mr. Clark Wilcox, a native of this  
village, but having an extensive mili-  
nary business in Brooklyn, as the  
townspeople say.

The mention of military calls to my  
mind one feature of an exhibition giv-  
en in the Natural History Museum in  
New York City which I visited at the  
time. It impressed itself deeply upon  
my mind. It was a vivid representa-  
tion of the horrible conditions prevail-  
ing in the congested districts of New  
York, and incidentally of other cities.

This particular feature was a life-  
like reproduction of the making of ar-  
tificial flowers in the sweat-shop dis-  
tricts, in a closet-like compartment. I  
live in the country, therefore the size of  
tenement rooms especially appeals to  
me. Eight (8) people, two adults, the  
rest ranging from six (6) to sixteen  
(16) were represented sitting around  
a table which nearly filled the room.  
They were making decorations for  
some capricious lady's hat. They had  
worked all day, but no matter, the  
flowers must be made before bed time,  
for, if not, there was only dry bread  
for breakfast. A few hours later sees  
this same family bestow thus: Three  
in the bed which had been folded into  
a corner during the day; two on a cot;  
two on the table at which they had  
been working; and one on two chairs.  
All this in one and the same room.  
And yet the country rings with ap-  
plause and praise when a man who  
profits by such misery, spends a mere  
trifle of his plunder to present his  
native town with a wee "park."

Thus it is ever with the master class  
and this is only a small repetition of  
this worn-out method of blinding the  
people's eyes with munificent presents.  
But there are signs of unrest. It is re-  
quiring more and more sand to blind  
the eyes of the working class, and at  
last the supply will be exhausted.

H. L.

## JEWELS FOR HER CATS.

Mrs. Brooks' Pride That She First  
Had Feline Wear Ear-rings.

London, September 3.—A little pink  
Persian kitten sat for its photograph  
to-day in the studio of a well-known  
animal photographer wearing a gold  
crown on its head and a gold order  
around its neck. The pink Persian  
came from Windsor Castle and now  
belongs to Mrs. Anita Comfort Brooks,  
president of the Gotham Club of New  
York, who is on a visit to London.  
This crowned kitten enjoys a perfumed  
bath every morning and one of its  
favorite pastimes is to play the keys  
of a grand piano.

"I was the first cat lover to think  
of giving a cat diamond ear-rings,"  
said Mrs. Brooks yesterday. "Bangles  
and necklaces had become so very  
hackneyed, and I wanted my cat to be  
unlike any one else's, so I had the ears  
pierced and bought my cat a pair of  
fine diamond ear-rings."

Mrs. Brooks always names her cats  
after celebrities. President Roosevelt  
was the one who rejoiced in jeweled  
ears. Governor Hughes, another pet,  
wears pink corsets, pink shoes, and  
pink stockings, and Admiral was a fine  
figure in a navy blue coat, striped  
trousers, and an Admiral's hat.

Until the workers know Socialism they  
are the hopeless victims of Capitalism.  
Spread the light!



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—There was  
a Socialist Labor Party meeting the  
other day that should damn you So-  
cialists forever in the eyes of the work-  
ers in this country.

UNCLE SAM—Did it fire bombs?  
B. J.—No; it favored the importa-  
tion of pauper labor.

U. S.—You are mistaken; what it  
did was to denounce the anti-immi-  
gration howl.

B. J.—What is the difference?

U. S.—A good deal. This anti-im-  
migration howl is a fraud on the peo-  
ple.

B. J.—Do you call it a fraud on the  
people to relieve the labor market?

U. S.—That would not be a fraud;  
but to make believe one wants to re-  
lieve the labor market and in that way  
gain the confidence of those in whose  
interest it is that the labor market be  
relieved, and armed with their con-  
fidence acquire power to overstock the  
labor market still more—that is the  
fraud.

B. J.—In what way is anti-immi-  
gration all that?



# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## INTOLERABLE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Sunday afternoon, August 29th, Comrade Joseph Schlossberg, editor of the S. L. P.'s Yiddish Organ, Der Arbeiter, delivered a lecture on the subject of "S. L. P. vs. S. P." under the auspices of the Arbeiter Ring branch in this city, at McCann's Hall. When the floor was thrown open for discussion a Dr. Skerns of the S. P. furnished an unwilling proof to the audience that the S. L. P. position cannot be successfully assailed.

How masterly the antagonist of the lecturer put his foot into his own mouth to the amusement of the audience, this one instance will sufficiently show: The doctor stated with an air of authority and absolute positiveness that the S. L. P. has been breaking up Unions. When Comrade Schlossberg asked him to please name one union which was broken up by the S. L. P. the S. P. champion became enraged, and he yelled out with great indignation: "There you have the S. L. P.—men! No sooner do you open your mouth than they demand proofs; and if you can't furnish these you are immediately pronounced a fakir."

Yonkers, Sept. 1. S. L. P.

## S. P. ROCKET SPENT IN TERRE HAUTE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During my week's stay in Terre Haute, four subscriptions were secured for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung and sixteen for the Weekly People. The street meeting held Saturday night was an all around success, sixteen pamphlets were disposed of, and sample copies of Party papers were distributed. Another street meeting would have been held Wednesday night but stormy weather prevented it.

I secured three applications for membership, two of these are ex-members of the Socialist Party Local and are capable and will do good work for the Party in Terre Haute.

Local Democrat and Republican politicians, who are at outs with what they are pleased to call the "Ring," have organized the Citizens Independent League. They have nominated a complete ticket, and as they have declared their intention of relieving the "poor oppressed people" from the Boss Rule, and have passed out vote catching dope, it is safe to predict that the fast dwindling S. P. vote will go down to zero in the fall election in the home of the "Peerless One" of Terre Haute.

The Terre Haute Brewing Co., one of the largest establishments of its kind in the state, thinks so well of their four-legged slaves (horses), that besides feeding and bedding them well, they have installed fans over each stall so as to keep their stock nice and cool while occupying same, while their other slaves, the two-legged ones, can without any loss to their brewery masters, sweat to death.

I am now in Evansville and during my stay here will do what I can in the subscription line.

Chas. Pierson.  
Evansville, Ind., Aug. 31.

## STODEL'S GOOD MEETING IN NEW LONDON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The city (New London) situated on the "Thames of America," proves to be a "New" London only in name. When I entered its confines last Friday morning, I did not have to strain my eyes to notice conditions that are similar to Old London in England. Here, too, are "People of the Abyss," regiments of unemployed held in reserve by the capitalist system. Rows of shanties bowed in silence to me when I arrived as representative of the Socialist Labor Party, and Industrial Unionism.

My arrival was not announced in flaring front-page extras by the "public press" of the city. On the contrary, silence on the part of the papers, who were busy with Harriman's weakness.

This portion of the country is divided to suit the "nobility." The wage earners' section is in the heart of the city; their homes are next to the mills and stores in which they slave. Velvet mills, silk mills, carpet and cracker factories, are placed here for "our" benefit, while on Bentley avenue is the "monkey dinner" section.

On Friday evening I spoke on Monument Square of this city. After I finished my talk there was another talk by a recently appointed officer of law and order. With his head swelled with pride he told me to move from the base of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument. I moved and so did the crowd, and so did the literature; fourteen books were sold.

But this was only the overture, for the following evening, Saturday, pay night, a crowd of wage workers awaited the meeting of the Socialist Labor Party, and they were not disappointed for after I spoke I sold books like hot cakes. Over forty pamphlets were sold, one yearly sub to the Weekly People was secured, and nine Eugene Sue books were purchased and Weekly People were distributed.

One would-be real estate dealer asked me the important question who was paying me. After I answered him he said that I called him names. I put it to the audience and they replied that I did not call the man names. They shouted a "No!" that could be heard across the Thames River!

I held four meetings in Norwich, but the police would not allow me to speak on the public square, as a man had been killed there because of the congestion of traffic. I had to speak on street corners where it was difficult to secure audiences.

At Taftville, near Norwich, I held a good meeting in spite of the low tricks of a company's agent. He had urged a lot of children to disturb my meeting. I quieted the boys, and they then told me that they had interrupted because no officers were around.

On the same evening and after my street meeting, the Socialist party local invited me to speak to them at their club rooms. I spoke on the "Difference." They purchased \$1.30 worth of our literature.

S. A. J. Stodel.  
Norwich, Conn., August 30.

## UN-BUMMED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This week's "Industrial Worker" of this city comes out with a big front page announcement styled "Important," in which the announcement is made that the annual convention of the I-am-a-bums is put off to May of next year. I remember that when Sherman was bunched he claimed to have the I. W. W. with him, and he was to have his convention, and when the time came the convention was put off three months, then it was put off for the summer of next year, and then it was dropped altogether. The St. John-Trautman outfit are Sherman's successors, and they have begun to put off their convention.

Once-a-Bum-One-No-Longer.  
Spokane, Aug. 28.

## LEGION AND GOMPERTS REVIVE REMINISCENCES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read in to-day's Daily People that when Gompers was being gone for by several delegates at the International Labor Congress in Paris, Legien, of the German delegation, took him under his protecting wing on the ground that Gompers was their guest. I also notice that Legien's protection did not do Gompers any good.

This puts me in mind of a sight I witnessed twenty years ago in Berlin at an Anti-Semitic meeting. An altercation arose between the Social Democratic workmen and the Anti-Semitic "students," which finally ended in a lively "stick fight"—the "students" using their walking canes, and we the legs of chairs. The "students," as a whole, got decidedly the worst of it, but we also got our share of the "wounded ones."

It happened this way: The Reichstag's deputy, Boeckel (Anti-Semite) threw his arms around the Social Democrat, Werner, and, holding tight, he addressed his own crowd, saying: "No harm, no harm shall be done to this man; he is under my protection; he is my guest." Unfortunately for Werner, the protecting wings of Boeckel did not protect him worth a cent. On the contrary, Boeckel's "wings" seemed to have attracted all the students' blows to that particular spot. They played their canes in such a lively way all over poor Werner's body that he came out of the fray a much battered man.

It is clear to me that Legien's "protecting wings" over Gompers did Gompers as little good as Boeckel's "protecting wings" did Werner. I wonder if Gompers is not saying to himself: "I wish Legien had left me unprotected!" the same as Werner said when his wounds were being dressed: "I wish Boeckel had kept his arms away from me!"

Joseph Scheuerer.  
New York, September 1.

## IN AID OF McKEES ROCKS STRIKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a meeting of the General Committee of Section New York County, held on Saturday, August 28, a motion was passed that we carry on an agitation for the McKees Rocks Strikers and raise funds in their behalf. A committee was elected, composed of A. Silver, G. Blake, and L. C. Frajna, to carry on this work.

The fact that the strikers are waging their fight alone, the A. F. of L. not bothering itself with their fight, should lend added strength to the militant in his efforts to collect funds. The General Committee realized this, and as individuals donated \$2.65 to the Strikers' Relief Fund.

Acting National Secretary Paul Augustine has been written to, requesting that he bring this matter before the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, and make it a national affair.

It is up to you, comrades, to bestir yourself. An appeal by the committee will be found elsewhere in this issue. Lists for circulation can be had by writing the undersigned, at 28 City Hall Place.

Louis C. Frajna, Sec.  
New York, Aug. 30.

## "APPEAL" TRIES TO STUFF ITS READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find a letter which I received from the Appeal to Reason in answer to a question I put to the editor of the paper. You will notice that the letter bears no date and is unsigned, but it is written on an "Appeal to Reason" letterhead. I received it on Aug. 9.

A few weeks ago I noticed an announcement in the "Appeal" that Local 93, I. W. W. of Bingham, Utah, had ordered one thousand copies of the issue of the "Appeal" containing the Warren case. When I read that notice, I as a member of the Socialist party in Philadelphia, put to the editor of the "Appeal" the question: "How is it that an industrial union places such an order, since the Socialist party doesn't urge men to join the I. W. W., but on the contrary, opposes industrial unionism?" The letter I am sending you from the "Appeal" is its answer.

I was not satisfied with the reply and sent Wayland another letter asking him to explain what he meant by the statement, "but Socialism is naturally held to the front." I also asked him why the "Appeal" is not a party owned paper, and is a private business venture. But do you think I received an answer to these questions? I did not, and it is two weeks ago since I asked for an explanation.

Phila., Pa., Aug. 30.

Joseph Rack.  
(Enclosure)

## APPEAL TO REASON

Girard, Kansas

Dear Comrade Rack:—The Appeal constantly urges men to join the union of their craft and the party of their class and the Socialist party does the same. The talk that it does not is mere buncombe by men who have never been able to get results and never will. But Socialism is naturally held to the front, because we believe that the ultimate remedy is in Socialism and not in unionism. Increasing wages is not enough—we must end the wage system. The attacks of the S. L. P. are not worth answering in the paper, for the reason that they are both unfair and ineffective.

Fraternally,  
Appeal.

## ANENT THE STEEL STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In my letter to The People yesterday I related how the police and business people were trying to stifle the S. L. P. agitation here in Pittsburgh. Now, comrades of Pennsylvania, we are somewhat handicapped. If we are to put up a fight you must come to our aid. We are arranging for an outing for the third Sunday in September, from which we hope to raise funds to carry on the work. We have been selling an average of \$5 worth of literature per week. Owing to trouble with the police last week it will fall off, but we shall redouble our efforts this week in outlying districts while we try to regain our rights for meetings. So don't forget to send whatever you can to Comrade L. M. Barhydt, 245 Seventh avenue, West Homestead, Pa.

With the investigation now going on in the Pressed Steel Car works, the lying statements of the capitalists, and the subservience of the county sheriff, together with the inactivity of the district attorney, is plainly apparent. These things, pointed out as only the S. L. P. agitation does, calls forth their hatred,

as we show that it is not Hofstott, but the whole capitalist class, the system, with its eagle's claws tearing the workers' flesh, while the capitalist seeks to hide under the fold of "Old Glory," for which, and in whose defence the Catholic Church professor, Monaghan, says, "From Cardinal Gibbons down to the humblest priest, all will melt their golden images to raise a fund to fight Socialism." Although we do not deny their right to fight anything, we ask why not melt those golden chains to feed the starving men and women, and children at McKees Rocks, instead of fanning the flame of brutal combat in the hearts of men. The silence of the audience shows the deep effect of our words.

As to the riot on Sunday, August 22, it was a scheme to condemn the strikers. Exler, the deputy, known as a "scab" in this town and also as a spy in the I. W. W., a few years ago, had to be "vindicated" for his "bravery" and how was it done? By Sheriff Gumbert making liars of the conductors and mob-torn, and extolling Exler's "bravery," when he dropped on his knees and he cried: "My God, boys I give in." But the answer came back: "He who lives by the sword, shall die by the sword," and he met his fate at the hands of those despised "Hunkies" whose furniture he had thrown into the street, and whom, a moment before, he was cursing as he emptied his revolver at them.

I was on the scene early on Monday, and spoke on the Mound, despite that the papers said there was no meeting. They presented a sad but determined body while I and S. P. men advised them not to strike back. Comrade Banks and I noted the frightened manner of the Cossacks despite their loud "Move on" command. It sounded hollow, showing that the despised foreigners' defense had its effect.

I was in the strikers' hall day before yesterday, when a picket brought in three strike-breakers, two of whom had been shipped from Chicago under false pretenses. One brought as a souvenir an egg which he was given for breakfast, rotten ripe.

Later I was up on the Mound to hear the strikers cheer as the pickets brought a number of strike-breakers on the Hill. I also talked to the man locked in the box car, as reported already in The People, but language is not strong enough to paint the conditions.

Debs was here and had a meeting in old City Hall, but no over-flow meeting. The same old platitudes were reported. At 9 p. m., when he looked at his watch, I think he recognized the end of his verse, and the enthusiasm was spent, yet he continued nearly another hour, declared he was an industrial worker, and passed on, to receive the hand-shaking at the finish. I heard Debs before I joined the S. L. P. eleven years ago; it is the same old Debs, with his eyes on the crowd to see which way it jumps.

How sad it is to look upon a man of such magnetic influence, leaning forward to catch the effect of his words upon his hearers, yet never at the front when those followers are being stamped by the false "labor leaders" to whom he glibly refers.

But courage, comrades, many of those S. P. Debs worshippers will yet break the bonds and take the proper place, either in our party or by bringing their own up to the S. L. P. standard.

W. H. Carroll.  
Pittsburg, Pa., August 29.

## CHARLES FALLATH.

Charles Fallath, a member of the Socialist Labor Party in Elizabeth, N. J., died on Tuesday, August 30. Burial took place September 2.

## The Differences BETWEEN THE Socialist Party AND THE Socialist Labor Party ALSO BETWEEN Socialism, Anarchism AND Anti-Political Industrialism BY A. ROSENTHAL

Price : : : : 10 Cents  
By Mail, 12 Cents

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

## AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

Official Declaration of Scandinavian Federation on the Subject.

The below is the official declaration of the N. E. C. of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation upon the question of the admittance of Language Federations into the Socialist Labor Party:

At its convention in July, 1908, the S. L. P. made an amendment to its constitution, called Art. XII., containing rules for the admittance of Language Federations into the S. L. P. Previous to that time, this question had been rather inadequately discussed within the Party. It appears also as if the wording of Art. XII. were not very satisfactory, because at the present time an agitation is going on within the Party for the amendment of said article.

Two distinct motions are at the present time before the Party, one from Section Chicago (accompanied with a lengthy argument), and another from Section New York. A discussion of the subject is also running through the Party's official organs, the Daily and Weekly People.

We realize that this discussion is not centered around the question whether or not the Party should admit the Federations. This question was practically settled with the adoption of Article XII. The object now is to formulate more satisfactory conditions for the admittance.

Considering this, and consequently further that the Scandinavian Federation at this time stands officially declared against affiliation with the Party, it would appear that we would have no business to enter into this discussion.

As is well known, this question came up before the convention of the Federation already in January, 1907. At that time the matter was but slightly comprehended, and the convention adopted a motion in favor of affiliation; but after it had been discussed in "Arbetaren" it was defeated by the general vote. At that time, however, it could only, at the best, have been the expression of a wish and declaration of principle as far as the Federation was concerned, because the Party's constitution at that time did not provide for such affiliation. At the time of the Federation's last convention, in January, 1909, the matter had taken on a different phase, inasmuch as the Party had then adopted the aforesaid Article XII.

However, this question was then again taken up, if we are not altogether mistaken, with the view of being at once and unanimously defeated. This position of our Federation towards the question of affiliation is also made clear by its declaration of principles. These state that in this country the class struggle must be carried on by the country's political and economic organizations, and that our Federation is neither a political nor economic organization in the true sense of the word, but is ONLY a propaganda organization.

As already mentioned, for these reasons it might appear as if we had no cause to enter into this discussion, and we probably would not have done so if it had not been for an utterance by Comrade Carm of Chicago in the Daily People of July 21.

Carm reproduces the motion and arguments of Section Chicago. In the course of these arguments our Federation is referred to in a manner that would lead the uninitiated to understand that it stands ready to be admitted into the Party. Indeed, that it is anxious for it, and only is waiting for the Party to adopt suitable constitutional provisions. But this is not all. Carm adds that he "as an active member and formerly organizer of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, knows that language branches need to be directly affiliated with the Party." It is this fact, namely, that Carm strikes a posture as if he were speaking authoritatively for the Federation, that has caused us to speak, in order to call attention to the above facts so that none of the Federation members may retain the impression that it stands ready to join the Party; so that if perhaps the question again should come before the Federation they may not feel disappointed at its possible outcome.

Further, as we have noticed that some branches have had this question of amending Art. XII. up for discussion, we desire in this connection to draw to their attention the fact that the question that should first be discussed in the Federation is, whether or not this affiliation is desirable for the promotion of our common cause.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—For the Socialist Labor Party to drop the word Socialism from its name, because of the stain that the Socialist party is putting upon the word, would be to place the Party's name at the mercy of just such folks as the S. Pites. As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds, so will the word that indelibly designates Socialism.

J. C., PHILA., PA.—The family name of Eugene Sue is pronounced, not "Soq," nor "Su-e." Would you say: "I sued a man for damages?" You would say, "I sued him." The nearest Sue's name can be pronounced in English is as the English word to Sue. Next question next week.

E. J. K., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—If you flip away some vermin that tries to bite you, and you then ignore the writhings of the thing as it lies in a ditch by the roadside, would that indicate you have any lingering love for the insect?—No more have we for the Only Logical Central Selig Schulberg.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—The job implies going through the full files of The People. As instances are recalled they will be mentioned in this column. Here is one. In 1892, Gov. Flower of New York signed the bill limiting the hours of work on railroads. The lines centering in Buffalo ignored the law; the switchmen struck; the Governor called out the militia and smote the strike. Among the enthusiastic supporters of the Governor was the Tammany Senator Jacob Cantor. In November of that same year Cantor ran again for the Senate. He had two opponents, one Republican and one S. L. P., both members of Gompers's Cigarmakers' Union. Gompers thereupon appeared in the "Daily News," a Tammany paper, with a letter written to Cantor and endorsing him. In that letter Gompers said to Cantor: "If anybody says you are an enemy to Labor he says what is not true."

L. A., DALLAS, TEX.—A person has the right to translate any article he pleases from the Daily or Weekly People into any foreign language.

READER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—To "Americanize" Marx's "Capital" can mean only to make it understandable to people who have not the thinking power to understand "Capital" as it now is. Such a job is next to impossible. A hard subject requires technical treatment, and that is ungraspable by some people. To drop the technique is to invite a flood of misunderstanding.

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—Plan is excellent. Follow it up and obtain renewals.

D. B., PASADENA, CALIF.—The value of labor-power is determined by

For the present this question stands answered by the Federation with No. And so far we have neither seen nor heard arguments capable of sustaining a contrary position.

When Carm, supporting himself with the fact of being an active member and ex-organizer of the Federation, declares that "we need to be directly affiliated," then he ought also to point out what particular experiences have convinced him of this. He has not done so, but on the other hand made it appear like a maxim, well-known and fully accepted within the Federation, when the contrary really is the case. It is to this we have desired to call attention.

Let us add that we do not in the least mean to insinuate that Carm has acted dishonestly or has intentionally attempted to misrepresent the matter; but we feel convinced that in his enthusiasm he has overlooked the actual facts in the case.

For the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation's Executive Committee, A. Furstenberg, Secretary.  
New York, August 8, 1909.

## TEN CENT BOOKS.

Communist Manifesto.  
Engles, Life Of.  
No Compromise.  
Socialism, What It Is.  
Workingmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

the value of the commodities requisite to produce and restore the labor-power.

J. W., NEW YORK.—The working class's wages represent its share of the wealth it produces. The wages depend upon the supply of Labor in the market. Consequently the share that the working class gets of its product does not depend upon taxes. Neither directly nor indirectly does Labor bear the burden of taxation, although, of course, the taxes are paid out of the product of Labor, but which Labor is plundered of in production. Appearances are otherwise; but this is the fact.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The Spanish translation of the Preamble address has been read through. What now?

T. R., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—There is no sense in deploring "the years that the locust hath eaten." There is never time lost in the Movement. All that happens furnishes valuable experience for eventual use.

"READER," ALBANY, N. Y.—There is nothing in the "direct nominations" move but a move to take control of the Republican party from the hands of one set of bosses and place it in those of another. There is no democratic tendency about it. As far as the facility for political expression is concerned, the more wheels within wheels are placed into the electoral machinery, the surer the masses are excluded.

J. A. D., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Compliment is appreciated. Neither those who caricature political action can drive The People into pure and simple force, nor those who caricature force can drive The People into pure and simple politics. The S. L. P. is solidly planted.

J. F. D., NEW YORK.—The questions will gladly be published; also the answers to them that may come in. Is that the debate contemplated? Language of letter is indistinct. Money shall be held in trust until receipt of more explicit instructions upon how to apply the money to the debate.

O. M. J., FRUITVALE, CALIF., M. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; A. S. D., KNOWLTON, IA.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; C. P., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; S. N., CHICAGO, ILL.; P. T. C., NEW YORK; E. J. H., PHILA., PA.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; J. A. C., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; K. G., PHILA., PA.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CAN.; C. P., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; A. Z., CHICAGO, ILL.; G. S. H., KELSEYVILLE, CAL.; H. L., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.—Matter received.

## "The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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Published by Workingmen  
The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australasia.

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SOUND No Labor Skinners  
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The WEEKLY PEOPLE,  
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"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,  
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

**CANADIAN S. L. P.**, Philip Courtenay,  
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-  
nue, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**, the  
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall  
Place, N. Y. City.

**NOTICE**—For technical reasons no  
Party announcements can go in that  
are not in this office by Tuesday,  
to p. m.

## N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the above com-  
mittee was held at National Headquar-  
ters on Wednesday evening, September  
1st, with Lafferty in the chair. Mem-  
bers present: Lafferty, Ball, Kihn,  
Deutsch, Schwartz, Lefkowitz, Hall,  
Lechner, Mittelberg, Rosenberg, Schraff  
and Weiss. Absent and excused: But-  
terworth and Hammer. Absent: Miller.  
Financial Report: Income, \$119.95; ex-  
penses, 126.90.

The Committee on Sue book sale plan  
reported inability to accomplish much on  
the plan up to date but expects to report  
progress at the next session. National  
Secretary reported that the Lettish Con-  
stitution has not as yet been received  
from the translator, and that he had  
written to the comrade who had the  
matter in hand requesting that the work  
be pushed.

The result of the N. E. C. vote on  
Reinstein's motion to retain the services  
of Paul Augustine as National Secretary  
is as follows: In favor: F. J. Meyer,  
Washington; Olive M. Johnson, Cali-  
fornia; Herman Richter, Michigan; G.  
H. Campbell, Minnesota; J. U. Billings,  
Colorado; Albert Schnabel, Wisconsin;  
Joseph Marek, Connecticut; Boris Rein-  
stein, New York; A. S. Dowler, Texas;  
Alexander Kaucher, Missouri; W. H.  
Thomas, Pennsylvania; A. E. Reimer,  
Massachusetts; John Kircher, Ohio. Op-  
posed: none.

A committee from Section New York  
County requested to be heard on propo-  
sition to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee to  
endorse the action of its Section in the  
matter of the McKees Rock strike, and  
urge the Party as a whole to take up the  
work of aiding the strikers. Moved by  
Deutsch, seconded by Mittelberg: "That  
the communication of the committee be  
received and acted upon." Carried.  
Moved by Lechner, seconded by Kihn:  
"That a committee of three be elected  
to draft a resolution relative to the Mc-  
Kees Rock strike." Carried. Commit-  
tee: De Leon, Lechner and Fraina. Fol-  
lowing is the resolution:

"Whereas, Six thousand workmen  
are out on strike at McKees Rocks in the  
steel mills of the Pressed Steel Car Com-  
pany; and

"Whereas, The brutal repressive power  
of capitalism is being used against these  
workmen, in an effort to break their  
strike; and

"Whereas, The striking workmen  
are in need of financial aid to insure  
their continuing their strike until final  
victory is achieved; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That the N. E. C. Sub-  
Committee call upon all members and  
sympathizers of the Socialist Labor  
Party to do all in their power to in-  
sure the strikers receiving adequate sup-  
port."

John Sandgren, a delegate from Swed-  
en, now in America, on a mission to ob-  
tain support for the General Strike  
of the workers in that country was  
granted the floor. He explained the situ-  
ation in his country and urged the S. L.  
P. to give whatever support was in its  
power. Moved by Lefkowitz, seconded  
by Schwartz: "That a committee be  
elected to draft a resolution to be pub-  
lished in the minutes of this committee,  
and that the committee have full power  
to insert same." Carried. Committee:  
Hall, Deutsch and Augustine. Resolu-  
tion drawn up as follows:

"Whereas, Three hundred thousand  
members of the working class in Sweden  
have for the past five weeks been en-  
gaged in a gigantic General Strike  
against the capitalist class of that coun-  
try, and

"Whereas, These workers now call  
upon the members of their class in  
America for assistance in this struggle,  
and

"Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party  
recognizes that the struggle of the work-  
ers of one country is the concern of the  
workers of all countries, therefore, be it  
Resolved, That the Sub-Committee  
of the National Executive Committee  
call upon the members and sympathizers  
of the S. L. P. in America to agitate for,  
and do all that is possible in their re-  
spective localities, in unions and societies  
of which they may be members, and in  
general, to gather financial resources for  
the support of the General Strike in  
Sweden."

Communications:—From Section New  
York County urging publication of a  
leaflet in the Russian language. Moved  
by Kihn, seconded by Hall: "That Rein-  
stein be requested to write a leaflet for  
propaganda purposes in Russian, and

that the N. E. C. Sub-Committee orders  
same to be printed at once." Carried.

From Section Cook County regarding  
title to the Hungarian Party organ;  
Portland, Ore., ordering due stamps and  
reporting on conditions there; Washing-  
ton S. E. C. ordering due stamps and  
supplies; Texas S. E. C., regarding en-  
gagement of Pierson for agitation; Mas-  
sachusetts S. E. C. regarding Reimer's  
agitation in Massachusetts and Rhode  
Island; Virginia S. E. C. regarding resolu-  
tion of the Sub-Committee's last min-  
utes; Missouri S. E. C. regarding infor-  
mation for the State Department of that  
State; Kentucky S. E. C. regarding Pier-  
son's proposed work in that State.

National Secretary reported having  
written letters to individual members  
and sympathizers in Indiana regarding  
organization of Sections and general agi-  
tation. He also reported that arrange-  
ments had been made for him to visit  
Sections in the State of New York from  
September 4th to 8th inclusive, on an  
organization mission. Moved by Kihn,  
seconded by Deutsch: "That the action  
of the national secretary be approved." Carried.

Adjournment 10.30 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

## NEW YORK S. E. C. S. L. P.

A regular meeting of the New York  
State Executive Committee, S. L. P., was  
held on Friday evening, August 20, at  
the Daily People Building, with Johnson  
in the chair. Present: Kihn, Schreuer,  
Hiltner, Moonelis and Donohue. Absent  
with excuse: Walters and Wilson; with-  
out excuse, Hanlon.

The minutes of the previous meeting  
were adopted as read.

The Secretary reported he had notified  
all members to be present; had again  
written Section Richmond County re-  
garding agitation work but to date had  
received no reply; sent letter to new  
Section at Yonkers regarding organiza-  
tion work and agitation; notified Sec-  
tions Troy, Gloversville and Schenectady  
of visit of Augustine on September 4th,  
5th and 6th, respectively, and received  
replies from Troy and Schenectady that  
arrangements had been made and notify-  
ing where meetings are to be held; re-  
ceived word from Katz that he would be  
compelled to return home from Rochester  
owing to certain matters requiring his  
attention. Katz further reported that  
he and Reinstein attended to organiza-  
tion work at Schenectady, which Section  
elected new officers; that they now have  
two branches, an English and a German;  
that Harry Gunn is Organizer of the Sec-  
tion; that at Troy he and Reinstein were  
very successful, getting new members  
into the organization and stirring the  
members to greater activity. The State  
secretary further reported he had writ-  
ten Reinstein, now back in Buffalo, re-  
garding further agitation in the Western  
part of the State. Action of secretary  
endorsed.

An application for membership at  
large was received from Daniel Anderson,  
Jamestown; same granted.

Two bills of the Labor News Co. for  
\$10 and \$5 were ordered paid.

National Secretary Augustine, who  
was present stated that there is quite  
a large stock of leaflets on hand with the  
Labor News Co., which should be gotten  
out before any new matter is printed;  
decided that the Secretary procure sam-  
ples of the various leaflets and urge the  
Sections to get supply; also that he send  
them the circular advertising the 100 as-  
sorted pamphlets.

The secretary was also instructed to  
call for nominations for member of the  
National Executive Committee from  
New York State for the term of 1910.  
Financial Report for July: Receipts,  
\$55.05; Expenditures, \$32.93.

Meeting adjourned.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary

## SECTION HOBOKEN.

Section Hoboken, S. L. P., held its reg-  
ular meeting on Wednesday, September  
1, at Bagelmann's Hall. All members  
present. Kraja elected chairman. Fol-  
lowing officers were elected to hold office  
until January, 1910:—Organizer, Joe  
Kraja; treasurer, Mat Poropop; finan-  
cial secretary, John Sweeney; recording  
secretary, Harry Schreck; agent for Ger-  
man press, Robert Wolff; agent for En-  
glish and Yiddish, John Sweeney; agent  
for Slavonian and Hungarian, Joe  
Kraja; agent for Italian, Georg Poropop.  
Meetings will be held every first and  
third Wednesday in the month, at Bagel-  
mann's Hall.

The financial officers reported progress.  
It was decided to arrange hall and  
open air meetings in October, November  
and December, especially for the benefit  
of the Slavonian and Italian work-  
men of this city. Agitation amongst  
these seems to be successful and we hope  
to have a very strong Section very soon.  
The present material is anxious and in  
earnest to get to work.

This Section is at present looking for  
Slavonian and Italian speakers. Any  
such are invited to send names, etc., to  
secretary. All old members of former  
Section Hoboken should get in harness  
now and help. Members of the State  
Committee are invited to our next meet-  
ing on WEDNESDAY, September 13.  
H. Schreck, Secretary.

## SEIZE THEM!

Let Not the Opportunities for Propa-  
ganda Slip by.

While the general propaganda activity  
was fair the past week, still there was  
so much of interest, to the Socialist,  
going on that it is surprising that the  
propaganda effort was not much greater.  
There was the Swedish general strike,  
and the McKee's Rock strike, to mention  
but two of the outbursts of the revolu-  
tionary spirit, upon which the workers in  
general are pretty much in the dark.  
In order that the workers may have a  
clear and intelligent comprehension of  
such matters our press is necessary, and  
it is up to us to get it into the hands of  
workmen. Incidents in the world of  
labor of late have been such that they  
should have inspired everyone to push  
the propaganda.

The result of the Michigan-Kentucky  
propaganda contest was not very start-  
ling. From Michigan we received \$13,  
Daily and Weekly People, and \$10.20,  
Labor News, total \$23.20. From Ken-  
tucky Daily and Weekly People, \$3.10.

Those sending two or more subscrip-  
tions were:

R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C. .... 4

## OPERATING FUND.

Our Isthmian friends came to the  
rescue this week with \$19.50 to this  
fund. So long as the propaganda does  
not make the work self-sustaining, we  
must depend upon our friends for finan-  
cial help. Don't forget about this when  
you happen to have a little to spare.

John DuChak, Panama .....	2.00
S. Talbot, " .....	2.00
J. Esnault, " .....	1.00
J. Harkivanie, " .....	1.00
A. Conway, " .....	1.00
A. Winsbrow, " .....	1.00
Tom Byron, " .....	1.00
F. Foster, " .....	1.00
W. Rostick, " .....	1.00
C. Chase, " .....	1.00
Joe Weiser, " .....	1.00
P. Ender, " .....	1.00
Jas. Farrell, " .....	1.00
C. Stevens, " .....	1.00
H. Lake, " .....	2.00
J. Burnhart, " .....	1.00
Grundy, " .....	1.00
A. Harper, " .....	.50
W. G. Cowen, Pittsburg, Pa. ..	1.00
J. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..	1.00
H. Kraft, Detroit, Mich. ....	1.00
A. Fabinski, Detroit, Mich. ....	1.00
O. S., Boston, Mass. ....	.15
Total .....	23.65
Previously acknowledged ..	5,000.87
Grand total .....	\$5,024.32

## IN AID OF MCKEES ROCKS STRIKERS.

The following contributions to this  
fund were received. Lists for circulation  
in the shops, unions, etc., should be got-  
ten from the Secretary of the Relief  
Fund:

General Committee delegates, Sec- tion New York County .....	\$2.65
Dr. A. Levine, New York .....	1.00
F. H. Brune, Brooklyn .....	2.00
T. L. Joslin, Brighton, Mass. ....	1.00
B. C. Fraina, New York .....	.50
W. Johnson, New York .....	.25
Collected at meeting, 50th St. and Tenth Ave. ....	.58
Collected at meeting, 32nd St. and Third Ave. ....	.42
Brotherhood of Painters, Paper- hangers of America .....	\$25.00
Kremer Progressive Ass'n Br. 136 Workmen's Circle, New York ..	2.00
Millinery Workers' Union, New York .....	6.10
W. Gazeinski, New York .....	1.00
J. S., New York .....	2.50
John Lindgren, Brooklyn .....	1.00
S. W. ....	1.00
33rd and 35th A. Ds., S. L. P. ....	1.30
Grand total .....	\$44.30

An appeal in leaflet form, anent the  
McKees Rocks strike has been printed.  
Copies should be procured for circulation  
at outdoor meetings.

L. C. Fraina,  
28 City Hall place.

DONT BUY  
SALI-CO

— For —  
**Rheumatism**

until you have tried a Free Trial  
Sample. Address

H. L. BERGER, Ph.G.  
Druggist.  
2nd Ave. & 96th St., N. Y.

"The People" is the paper that you  
want. Straight and Truthful.

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. ....	3
Section El Paso County, Colo. ....	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. ....	4
C. Pierson, Terre Haute, Ind. ....	16
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. ....	2
L. Platt, Attleboro, Mass. ....	2
J. A. Youngdian, Needham, Mass. ....	2
G. Haessler, Detroit, Mich. ....	6
G. Herwarth, Detroit, Mich. ....	3
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. ....	2
R. Katz, New York State .....	4
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. ....	3
J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O. ....	2
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex. ....	5
E. Schade, Newport News, Va. ....	2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash. ....	2
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash. ....	3
A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash. ....	4
A. Schnabel, Sr., Milwaukee, Wis. ....	6
A. Schnabel, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis. 10	
H. Bottema, Milwaukee, Wis. ....	2
The Socialist, Edinburgh, Scot. ....	2
H. Cody, Panama .....	21

Prepaid Cards sold: J. W. Stewart,  
Tucson, Ariz., \$5; M. Ruther, Holyoke,  
Mass., \$5; R. Katz, Paterson, N. J.,  
\$2.50.

## The Contests.

The Wisconsin-Indiana contest closed  
September 4. The Arizona-Maryland one  
started September 5th. There are other  
contests to be announced later.

## ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Executive  
Committee has engaged Samuel Stodel  
to speak where possible, but mainly to  
secure subscriptions to the Party  
Press and to dispose of Party litera-  
ture. All readers and sympathizers  
who are interested in this endeavor are  
kindly requested to assist him as much  
as possible. He will be in the follow-  
ing places at the stated dates:

Waterbury—September 6, 7, 8.  
Bristol—September 9.  
New Britain—September 10, 11, 12.  
Hartford—September 13, 14, 15, 16.  
So. Manchester—September 17.  
Rockville—September 18.

S. L. P. MEN OF EAST PITTSBURG,  
PA., AND VICINITY, NOTICE!

A large mass meeting under the au-  
spices of Section Allegheny County,  
Socialist Labor Party, will be held on  
MONDAY, September 13, 8 p. m., in East  
Pittsburg Turn Hall, Electric avenue,  
East Pittsburg, Pa. Admission is free  
and everyone is invited especially oppon-  
ents of the S. L. P. Free discussion is  
assured.

We ask our friends and comrades to  
advertise this meeting extensively and  
make sure of a large attendance. The  
following will be speakers: W. H. Car-  
roll, state organizer for the S. L. P. in  
Pennsylvania, W. H. Thomas, coal miner  
of Blythedale, and F. Weber, a bricklayer  
of Wilksburg.

Agitation Committee.

ENTERTAINMENT OF CHICAGO LET-  
TISH SOCIALISTS.

An Entertainment will be given by  
the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation  
Section of Chicago on SATURDAY, Sep-  
tember 11, at 8 p. m., at Pulaski Hall,  
796-800 So. Ashland avenue, near  
Eighteenth street. On the program is  
Singing by the Section's Choir; "In the  
Morning Rush," a great play in four acts  
of the Russian Revolution, by F. Zim-  
merman; Dancing; Good Music. All  
kinds of refreshments will be served.  
Come and have a good time.  
Committee.

## THOLIN'S DATES AROUND CHICAGO.

SATURDAY, September 18, Lund-  
quists Hall.

SUNDAY evening, September 19,  
Northwest Hall, Western and North  
avenues, Waukegan.

CHICAGO MEETINGS IN AID OF  
SWEDISH STRIKERS.

The following public meetings are ar-  
ranged by the Scandinavian Socialist  
Labor Party of Chicago to help the strik-  
ing workmen in Sweden.

TUESDAY, September 14, 8 p. m., Bel-  
mont Hall, Belmont avenue and No.  
Clark street.

WEDNESDAY, September 15, 8 p. m.,  
Lundquists Hall, Sixty-first and Hal-  
sted streets, Southside.

THURSDAY, September 16, in Rose-  
land, Pullman.

FRIDAY, September 17, 8 p. m., Hal-  
ters Hall, Forty-eighth avenue and W.  
Erie street.

SATURDAY, September 18, Wauke-  
gan, Ill.

SUNDAY, September 19, 2 p. m., Chi-  
cago Federation of Labor, 275 La Salle  
street.

MONDAY, September 20, Luca Hall,  
Rockford, Ill.

TUESDAY, September 21, Turner  
Hall, Moline, Ill.

SATURDAY, September 25, afternoon,  
Red Granite, Wisconsin.

Further plans will be published  
later.

Agitation Committee, Chicago Scand.  
S. L. P. Thor Borg, Secy.

## TO THE RESCUE.

Fellow Workers:—

A foul attempt to MURDER members  
of the Working Class is now taking place.  
A crisis confronts the workers, a crisis  
that needs to be met and grappled with  
boldly.

Six thousand workmen are out on  
strike at McKees Rocks, in the mills of  
the Pressed Steel Car Company. The  
facts are well known to all persons. They  
need but a brief recapitulation here.

The workers employed in the mills of  
the Pressed Steel Car Co. were held in a  
state of hideous slavery. Given less con-  
sideration than beasts of burden, they  
were forced to work long hours for star-  
vation wages, and trade at company  
stores where they were sold rotten food  
unfit to eat at exorbitant prices.

Scores of workers were killed in the  
mills—one a day on the average—by the  
machinery, which lacked safety appli-  
ances. So terrible was this MURDER of  
human beings that the mills at McKees  
Rocks became known as the Slaughter  
House.

The men were compelled to compromise  
their wives and daughters and place  
them in the hands of foremen or bosses.

Their, indeed, was a revolting slavery.  
But even a worm will turn. Two months  
ago the workers, driven desperate by  
their inhuman exploitation, refused relief  
by their employers, went on strike.

The Pressed Steel Car Co. tried to  
break the strike by importing strike-  
breakers. When these measures failed,  
the mill owners faked up stories to the  
effect that the strikers were using bombs  
trying to blow up the steel mills. This  
is a bare-faced lie, hatched by the bosses  
and the police in order to discredit the  
strikers, arrest their leaders, and thus  
break the strike. The strikers are using  
none but peaceful measures to win the  
strike.

Then the professional strike breakers,  
inspired, no doubt, by the mill owners,  
began to stir up trouble, start riots, kill  
people, and place the blame on the strik-  
ers. Scenes of carnage ensued, striking  
workmen and strike breakers were  
killed; and now martial law prevails at  
McKees Rocks. The brutal repressive  
power of capitalist government is being  
used against the strikers. They are  
being shot and beaten; their homes(?)  
are being wrecked; they are being evic-  
ted and thrown upon the streets; they are  
being arrested and given liberal doses of  
police brutality—all in a last desper-  
ate effort to break the strike, and force  
the workers to patiently submit to ex-  
ploitation and slavery.

But the strikers refuse to be intimi-  
dated into submission; they are standing  
firm. Imbued with the revolutionary  
spirit, they are determined to fight to  
the last ditch. Rather defeat and dis-  
aster than cowardly surrender!

The strikers are doing their share  
splendidly. But how about YOU, fellow  
workers? Are you, members of the  
Working Class, exploited by the same  
class that is now fighting the McKees  
Rocks strikers, going to remain idle and  
look calmly on while your fellow wage  
slaves go down to defeat?

The strikers' food supply is running  
short, and they are in a state of starva-  
tion. Their wives and children are cry-  
ing for bread. They must have money  
for food IMMEDIATELY.

The strikers MUST have FINANCIAL  
AID to carry on their strike to victory.

Fellow workers, this foul conspiracy  
against the workers MUST BE DE-  
FEATED! Your comrades in misery  
must triumph by their own heroic efforts  
AND YOUR HELP! Get busy with your  
contributions! Let it not be said that  
while our comrades were engaged in a  
death grapple with the exploiters, being  
murdered by bullets and starvation the  
rest of the workers raised not a finger in  
their behalf. Are you going to do your  
duty to your class? Will you ACT?

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